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AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

• THE CATTLEMAN'S BUSINESS MAGAZINE

IN THIS ISSUE:

BREEDING YEARLINGS

FORT WORTH

• IDAHO TOUR

• CATTLE SITUATION

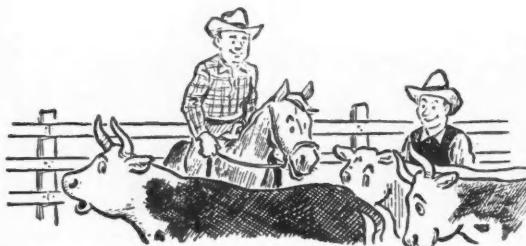
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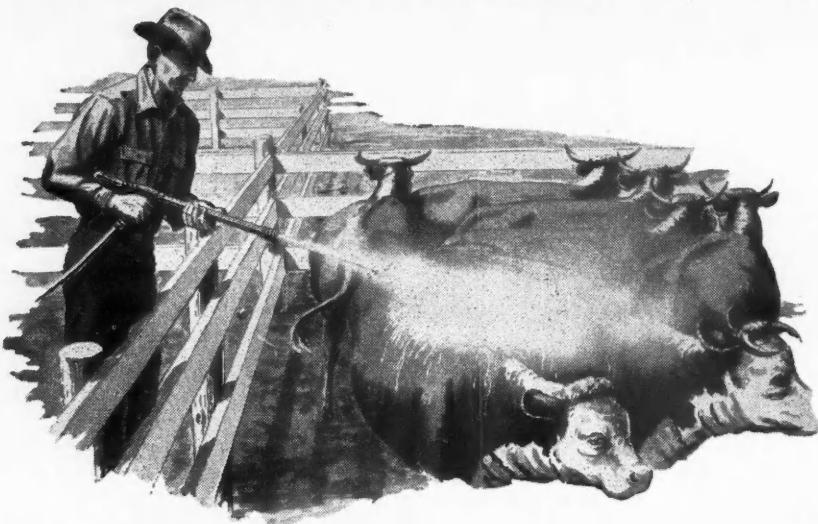
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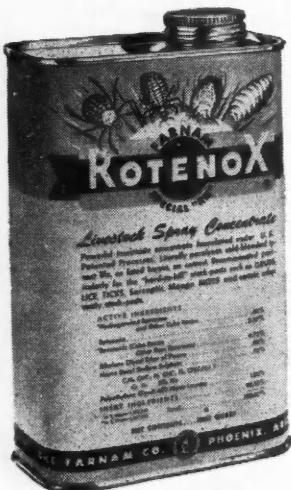
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Over 2 million head of cattle sprayed with Rotenox last season. Users without exception reported results far superior to ordinary rotenone dusts or sprays. 100% kill of lice, also "nits", with one spraying! Amazing control of cattle grub, wolves, warbles! Rotenox penetrates tiny grub breathing holes. Knocks grubs before they mature — before they do their great damage. Enzymatic killing action literally disintegrates them. Equally effective in the control of ticks and sarcoptic mange mites.



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To THE
EDITOR

GOOD DEAL.—We had a good grain crop here. Pastures have been good. Had a good rain last of August and winter wheat is up in good shape. Cattle looking good. They are moving to market now off grass in larger numbers. Spokane had its largest run of the season today (Sept. 24). . . Every cattleman has benefited by the battles the American National's won on price rollbacks, quotas and capital gains.—Fred C. Wittig, Douglas County, Wash.

RANGE SALES—Sales in this area include 200 yearling steers, 36½ cents, 15-mile haul, estimated weight, 700 pounds; 24 two-year-old steers, 33½ cents; 60 yearling steers, 35½ cents; 40 yearling heifers, 33½ cents; load dry cows 25 cents—all these in Lander, Wyo., no shrink, off trucks.—Russell Thorp, American National fieldman.

A MAGAZINE FOR ALL — Your magazine is a favorite in our home, enjoyed by our men and women-folk alike. — Fannie Perkins, Yavapai County, Ariz.

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The Lookout

A GROUP of representatives of the meat industry and farm organizations meeting in Chicago sent a telegram to the chairmen of the Senate and House agricultural committees expressing the belief that the speech made by Price Administrator DiSalle at San Diego September 25 was for the purpose of diverting the attention of the public from the failure of price controls on meat.

MR. DISALLE condemned all branches of the industry--livestock producers, feeders, marketing agencies, processors and slaughterers, wholesalers and retailers--alleging a long list of practices he claimed are used to swindle the public.

SUCH SWEEPING ACCUSATIONS by an appointive government officer, said the group, can have no other effect than to bring disunity among our people and create unjustified suspicion of this important segment of agriculture and industry.

BEYOND THIS, the group said, it cannot fail to spread the seeds of distrust toward all groups in our American economy. Continuing:

"WE REAFFIRM our position that direct controls on meat and livestock are unworkable and not in the interest of anybody, including the consumer. The record of the past and the present situation in the meat industry proves our contention.

"WE FEEL that the statement of Mr. DiSalle was intended to serve as a smoke screen to cover the untenable position in which he finds himself."

IF MATTERS could be any worse in the meat controls mess, Price Administrator DiSalle is making them so by such intemperate attacks on the meat industry. How can he hope that questioning the integrity of those who produce such an important product as meat will in any way help his cause or his country?

SOME POINTS of difference must now be reconciled between the Senate and the House versions of the livestock capital gains amendment.

THE SENATE measure says that capital gains applies to draft, breeding and dairy animals regardless of age, which would nullify the recent regulation of the Revenue Department that has been interpreted as keeping the animal for the substantial period of its usefulness.

HOLDING PERIOD of the animal, in the Senate bill, is for 12 months, starting with birth or time of purchase. The House bill on this point specifies 12 months but the language as to when that starts is subject to the interpretation that holding begins with the time the animal is bred or producing.

EFFECTIVE DATE of the amendment in the Senate version would be 1941, except as to the holding period of 12 months which would be effective for the present calendar year. Current holding period is 6 months. In the House the effective date for all purposes would be 1951.

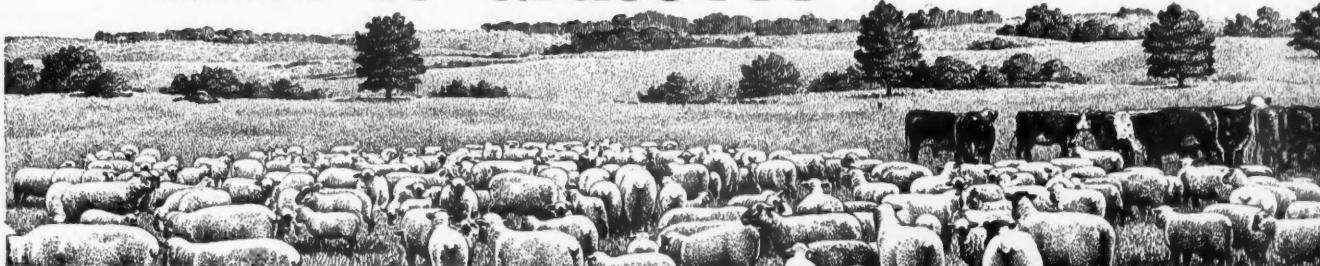
POULTRY are expressly eliminated in the Senate bill but turkeys are included. The House bill just says livestock.

IN JANUARY, all roads will lead to Fort Worth. January 7-9, the cow capital of Texas becomes the cow capital of the nation, as hundreds of cattlemen and people interested in the beef cattle industry get together for the American National's 55th annual conclave.

NATIONALLY PROMINENT speakers, all recognized authorities in their particular fields, will take part in the program, which is already being whipped into shape.

AMONG PROBLEMS that will be uppermost in the minds of the cowmen and on the agenda for the meeting are the two mentioned earlier on this page. There are plenty of other subjects that will need the combined attention of the members and it looks now as if the turnout will be a record-breaking one.

Gone to Grass . . .



Not only in the vast ranges of the Great Plains is grass creating new security and wealth. In many old, cropped-out sections a return to grass-and-livestock is restoring "faith and fertility." Areas where once livestock grazed in our great westward migration are carrying livestock again—and with yields in pounds and dollars that sound almost like miracles.

Typical of the new grassland management is the operation centering at Dixon Springs Experiment Station in Southern Illinois. A few years ago this was worn-out, plowed land—practically worthless—raising perhaps 10 bushels of corn to the acre. Today they're getting four to five hundred pounds of livestock gain off those same acres (the record so far is 682 pounds in a season). And they're shooting for a thousand! At current beef, lamb and wool prices, they're netting around \$100 per acre per year—on land where not long ago the animals would literally have starved to death.

How was this miracle achieved? By good farming and ranching practices. By preparing the soil with lime, potash and phosphate. By finding, through hundreds of careful tests, the best combinations of grasses and legumes to give the longest grazing season and grow the most meat. Thus, the land has been made immediately profitable—and still maintained for future use. For under cropping, this land loses a full plow-depth of topsoil in 30 to 40 years; but in grass, it will not erode that much in 8,000 years.

Dixon Springs and other experiment stations are pointing the way to a type of farming practice suited to many of the older sections of the United States. Some experienced ranchers of the West and Southwest are extending their stock operations back into Eastern states. In the South, beef cattle are doing well on worn-out cotton land reconverted to grass. This change from crop raising on poor land to livestock production on permanent pasture seems to present a great opportunity to many producers. It could mean the development of great new livestock-producing areas . . . and more meat for our growing population.

Martha Logan's Recipe for HAMBURGER HARVEST CASSEROLE

1 pound hamburger; 1 cup chopped onions; 2 cups cooked tomatoes, drained; 1 teaspoon curry powder, chili powder or 1 tablespoon Worcestershire sauce; 2 tablespoons salt; 2 potatoes, sliced thin; 1/2 cup flour; 2 cups whole kernel corn, drained; 2 cups cooked lima beans, drained; 1/2 cup sliced green pepper; 1 1/2 cups shredded cheese or buttered crumbs.

Combine hamburger, onions, tomatoes, one of the seasonings and salt. Pat into a one-inch layer in a 3-quart casserole. Over this, place the potatoes, flour, then corn, lima beans and green pepper. Top with cheese or crumbs. Bake in a moderate oven (350° F.) 1 hour. Yield: 8 to 10 servings.



Breeding Limits Beef Cattle Gains in the Feed Lot

T. G. Byerly
Animal Husbandry Division
U.S. Dept. of Agriculture

Studies at the U. S. Range Livestock Experiment Station, Miles City, Montana, prove that steers from fast gaining bulls put on weight in the feed lot faster than steers from slow gaining bulls. They also prove that there is no inherent relation between conformation and rate of gain. While small-type steers generally gain slower than large-type, breeders can selectively breed fast gaining small-type cattle as well as fast gaining large-type cattle. Breeding for rapid feed lot gains can be done within type, without hurting type.

Today 35 states are included in this broad cooperative research program with the U.S.D.A. Type, conformation, calf crop, as well as rate of gain are being measured. Bulls are placed on feed at 6-10 months of age under standard conditions. Their rate of gain varies from a pound a day to four pounds a day. And the steers they sire will vary in the same direction as the sire though usually less widely.

Breeders in several states are also conducting performance tests by placing bulls at central testing stations for evaluation.

You have to wait until after the calf is weaned to measure his capacity to gain. While the calf is on the cow, her milk supply will affect rate of gain. There just isn't any relation between weight and finish of calves at weaning and their ability to gain in the feed lot.

Through selective breeding we can produce more beef per brood cow and per steer fed, with greater profit.



Soda Bill Sez . . .

A good head to start with gives a man a good head start in getting ahead.



How to earn a quarter of a cent

Maybe you read a little while back that in 1950 Swift averaged about $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢ a pound profit on its meat operations. One quarter of a cent per pound!

Here's what we do to earn that quarter of a cent per pound of product handled.

First we buy your livestock, then process them and distribute the meat. Every possible by-product is utilized. The income from these non-meat by-products increases the return you get for livestock. It also decreases the cost of meat to consumers.

Next, it's a long way from Broken Bow to Boston. There is an average thousand-mile gap between the places where livestock is produced and the populous cities where meat is eaten. We help bridge that gap for you. We pay transportation costs on our finished products; deliver them to dealers in all parts of the United States. For you producers, this means a broad, nationwide market instead of a limited local market for your products.

For all these services we earn a net "fee" of $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢ a pound. As you know, that isn't enough to make any important difference either in the amount you receive for livestock you sell; or in the price people pay for meat for their tables.

F.M. Simpson,
Agricultural
Research Department

Swift & Company
UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO 9, ILL.
Nutrition is our business—and yours

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October, 195

The Wrong Results

IN THE PAST several weeks we have been reading about packers closing their plants, butcher shops starting beefless days, army buyers getting no bids on meat they want to buy—and yet there is plenty of beef.

The explanation of this paradox is that the beef is there but is not in the right places at the right times. And so in fact we do have shortages amid plenty.

These shortages are being caused by the OPS regulations that were supposed to have benefited consumers. But never since the beginning of the controls has OPS had any kind of success in the task it set out to do.

The original rollback of about 10 per cent and the early orders calling for additional rollbacks had

only the effect of upsetting feeding practices and marketing and in fact reducing production when it slowed movement into feedlots by 9 per cent last July.

Statistics show that ceilings and actual prices have had little in common, with the market average running in a recent week at Chicago from \$1.50 to almost \$5 above OPS compliance prices.

Packers say they are able to buy only 70 per cent of the number of cattle they bought a year ago and are losing \$20 to \$25 a head.

The consumer, of course, has had no benefit from the rollback, and in fact the consumer's prices have been upped and the black market operator is evidently well in on the beef trade now and the nature of his business necessarily calls for an added premium.

In the entire story of the controls there is nothing that does not add up to a failure. This does not come as a surprise to the industry. Experience with the OPA showed only too clearly that cattle and meat do not lend themselves to controls. The product is handled by too many people. The marketing machinery is too intricate. A program to control the product simply cannot be designed.

People who buy will set the price of beef exactly at the point they wish. The producer, packer or butcher cannot raise that price one dime if the consumer is unwilling to pay. But controls can distort and are distorting, the processing and marketing of the product so that every one concerned—producer, packer and consumer—is suffering.

The Convention

MAYBE you aren't quite ready to start packing your grips—if you're like most of us you'll be doing that at the last possible minute—but you should be getting your reservations in and generally winding up your plans for the American National's 55th annual convention Jan. 7-9, at Fort Worth, where everyone interested in the cattle industry will be heading, by varying routes and modes of transportation. We hope you'll be there.

Bang's

ERADICATION of Brucellosis is probably the biggest task in sanitary matters facing the cattle industry today. It is a problem of finding a sound program for the control and eventual eradication of this disease.

This question will highlight the next annual meeting of the United States Live Stock Sanitary Association at Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 14-16, when other sanitary matters will also be considered.

The various states have been trying to find an answer to the Bang's question and much progress has been made—notably in

South Dakota and Colorado. Maybe they have the answer. However, it is a national problem and eventually it must be tackled on that level.

The American National Cattlemen's Association has worked closely with the national sanitary group for years. In fact, F. E. Molin, secretary of the American National, is president of the sanitary association. With this direct affiliation, it should now be possible to

OUT OF THIS WORLD



work out a satisfactory plan for Bang's.

Cattlemen generally should take an active part in the coming meeting and the states should send a good delegation to Kansas City.

Backfire

THE FUTILITY of government economic controls is pointed up sharply in an article in the Wall Street Journal. It speaks about controls in socialist Britain:

"A commodity price decline—like the current ones in wool, tin and cotton, for example—finds so many long-overdue price rises already in the pipeline of controls that a long time must elapse before retail prices can reflect the declines."

And again:

"The whole system of British subsidies is another price-holding operation that is now boomeranging. By trying to hold food and housing costs below their real economic costs, the government is encouraging consumption. The reason is that when the Briton has paid for his low cost food and housing, he has an excess of purchasing power left over to be spent in the chase after other consumer goods, many of them scarce. More inflation, not less, results."

AMERICAN NATIONAL TO FORT WORTH

It's none too early for members of the American National to be getting their plans made for the Fort Worth convention—the 55th in a long line of successful and enjoyable annual meetings. The city that is playing host for the 1952 gathering is a logical choice, for the cattle industry and related businesses have been among the most important factors of the Texas city's growth. Here are some facts of history and miscellaneous information about Fort Worth that we think our readers will be interested in knowing as the

expanded industries work around the clock to channel products into one of the richest markets in America—the great Southwest.

The history of Fort Worth dates back to 1849 when Brevet Major Rilpey A. Arnold and a troop of dragoons moved onto a bluff overlooking the Trinity River. This camp site, near the present Tarrant County courthouse, was named in honor of General William Jenkins Worth, the dashing hero of the Mexican War. And thus Fort Worth began.

On a hot summer day in July, 1876,

earn an annual pay roll in excess of \$75,000,000.

Adjoining this huge aircraft manufacturing plant, Carswell Air Force Base is the home of those ten-engine planes that carry the world's largest bomb load. More than 7,000 servicemen are stationed at this base, headquarters of the 8th Air Force.

The estimated \$176,000,000 value of livestock that passes through the Fort Worth Stockyards each year makes the city the largest livestock market in the entire Southwest. A short distance away



time for the Jan. 7-9 convention draws near. Fort Worth is indeed a city that should make the cattlemen feel at home away from home.

A TOWERING SKYLINE AND A RAPID GROWTH symbolize Fort Worth. It is truly a modern American city but its people typify the spirit, friendliness and atmosphere of the Old West.

Fort Worth was built by the cattlemen and the history of the cattle industry and the history of the city are inextricably interwoven. On Jan. 7-9, 1952, Fort Worth will play host to the American National Cattlemen's convention.

The city's friendliness always impresses visitors, as does Fort Worth's tremendous industrial expansion. Though in on the boom, it is a steady, level-headed, solidly-founded growth. From the shores of Lake Worth on the west to the eastern outskirts of the city, the powerful surge of growth has created a diversity of industries. These new and

the peaceful air of the little town was shattered by the shrill blast of a locomotive whistle as the Texas & Pacific Railway reached the frontier town. Later other railroads followed, until today Fort Worth is one of the nation's great railroad centers. Nine trunk lines serve the city.

Fort Worth's 1950 city census of 277,047 represents a gain of more than 100,000 in a ten-year period. The July, 1951, estimate shows Fort Worth's population still climbing—294,000. The manufacturing census (which takes a couple of years to assemble) reports that Fort Worth topped all other major cities in increase of production workers and industrial pay rolls from 1939 to 1947.

Although many factors have been responsible for this tremendous increase, one of the greatest boosts is the Consolidated Vultee Aircraft Corporation plant, manufacturers of the B-36, world's largest bomber. This largest integrated aircraft plant in the world employs more than 30,000 workers who

from Fort Worth's business district lies the packing center of the Southwest. It was in 1902, after the cattlemen had built so well the foundation for the great cattle empire of the Southwest that these plants were built. The two largest, Swift's and Armour's, cost well into the millions and together cover more than 50 acres.

Near these packing plants are the Fort Worth Stockyards, established in 1902. It is interesting that more kinds of cattle are marketed in the Fort Worth Stockyards than anywhere else on earth. Even an occasional buffalo passes through the yards. Fine sheep, goats, horses and mules, along with Brahmas, red cattle and crossed strains of Brahmas and Mexican cattle—these all may be found at the Fort Worth Stockyards.

During the past few years Fort Worth has become the world's largest sheep market. In cattle, calves, horses and mules, it ranks near the top, and it is also a large hog marketing center.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

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October, 19

Meetings In The Field

An account of how two cattle-men's associations work with their members to bring them closer to organization work and give them actual cattle and land management demonstrations.

THE CALIFORNIA CATTLEMEN'S

Association is giving double service to its affiliated association groups and other cattlemen of the state in a unique two-way presentation of information the cattleman wants. It works this way: Three times a year Secretary J. Edgar Dick of the CCA arranges a 10-day or two-week tour of a section of his state. Along go speakers on organization, economic marketing and other subjects as one team and, as the other, men who give demonstrations in grading, breeding, feeding and other details of the cattleman's business.

In early September such a tour circled the northern half of California. Stopoffs were for meetings of the Trinity-Lake-Mendocino, Humboldt, Siskiyou, Modoc, Lassen, Plumas-Sierra and Inyo county groups and the Butte Valley, Fall River and Minden, Nev., associations.

General pattern of the meetings was first a demonstration arranged by Reuben Albaugh, extension specialist of the University of California, with the co-operation of local farm advisors, followed by talks made by CCA President John Baumgartner; Secretary Dick; Justinian Caire, agricultural economist of the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco; Jim Hartnell, regional supervisor of USDA's market news service; Logan Morton, chief of the Bureau of Livestock Identification, and David O. Appleton, PRODUCER editor.

Co-operative Work

The message that President John Baumgartner gave the local groups highlighted the cooperative work of the California Cattlemen's Association and the extension service of the University of California in bringing both association activity information and cattle demonstrations out to the stockmen on their ranches. He said it was necessary that the cattle association cooperate with other agricultural groups to fight

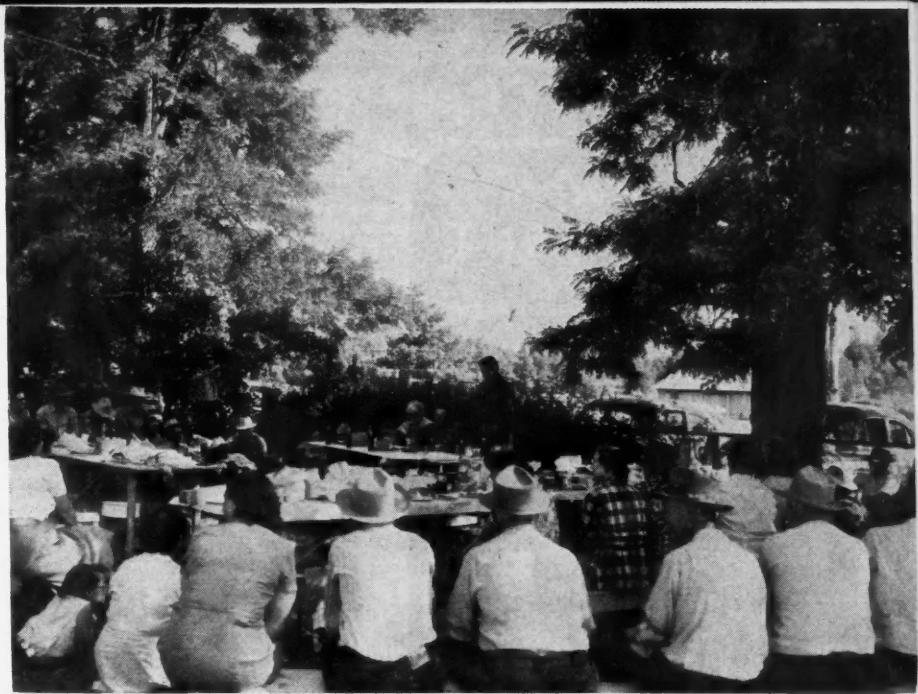
Left: California Cattlemen's Association tour team: L. to r.: Logan Morton, chief of California's bureau of livestock identification; Justinian Caire, agricultural economist, Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco; CCA Secretary J. Edgar Dick; James Hartnell, regional head of the PMA, and John Baumgartner, president of CCA.

Right: A chart about yearling heifers was presented by Stanley Brown, farm advisor (standing, left). Others are Abe Jensen, secretary of the Lassen County Livestock Association, and (kneeling) Lyman Willard, whose cattle were used in the experiment, and Claude Wemple, president of the Lassen organization.

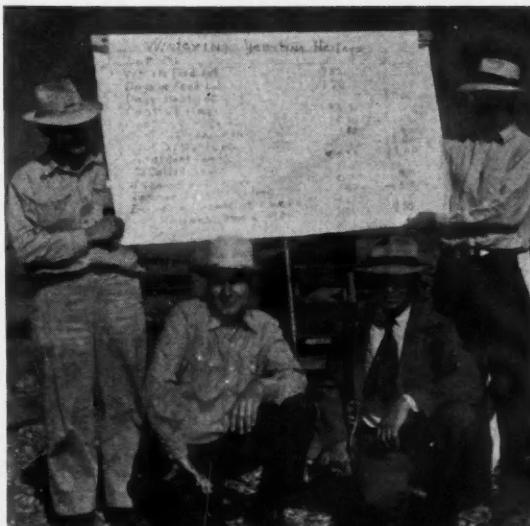
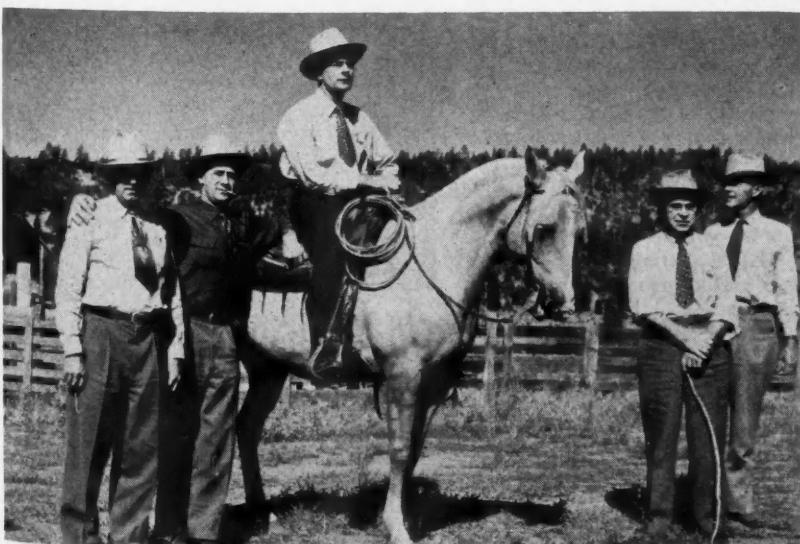
off legislation that would be harmful to the farmers and livestock men of the state. But he said that today's conditions also call for a positive and constructive attitude and not simply a defensive one; that his association in co-operation with other agricultural groups must take the initiative in state legislation affecting their industries.

The talks made by Secretary J. Edgar Dick centered on state legislation and federal price control. California's legislators had come too close in their last legislative session to passing bills for the control of water in the state for any stockman's comfort. Restrictions on use and development of water in any part of a watershed to the extent of stifling the industry must not be allowed, he said, and the state association in co-operation with agricultural groups had just barely avoided such legislation.

He pointed out that the price control situation is still unsettled, with reimposition of slaughter quotas and other possible restrictions on the sale of cattle facing the cattlemen. He said the industry's associations can take credit for



Local California group listens to tour-team speaker.



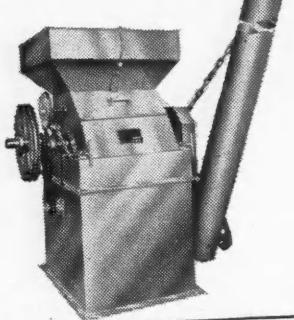
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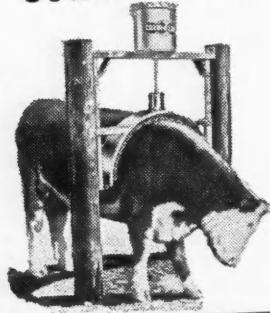


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at least a partial success in the fight on cattle price rollbacks but that the problem still requires the best efforts of the associations.

The California Cattlemen's Association, he reported, was in good financial condition, with a record membership roll of 2,400.

New Market Service

James Hartnell of USDA's market news service complimented the state cattlemen's organization on its constructive move in requesting information on range sales of cattle and sheep. He said his department had started this service as a result of resolutions passed by the California Cattlemen's Association in two recent meetings and was able to sandwich in the range report service with other work of the department without additional appropriation. The service, which is now about a year old, is further implemented by republication of the department's reports of actual sales by radio stations, newspapers and magazines all over the West. Agriculture department branches issuing the reports are Billings, Mont.; Spokane, Wash.; San Francisco, Calif.; Denver, Colo., and Ft. Worth, Texas. His own office at San Francisco screens range sale information from actual reports on 25,000 or 30,000 animals sold or contracted each week. (THE AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER and the American National's Cow Business both carry these range reports.)

Inflation or Deflation?

In an outline of the country's economic trends, Justinian Caire, economist of the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, took the position that of the forces at work today those pointing toward inflation—mainly government spending for defense and preparedness—were the stronger. The changeover from peace to semi-war at the start of 1951 underscored inflation, he said, but since then high retailers' and wholesalers' inventories, drops in wholesale and farmers' prices and possibility of settlement of Korea have implied deflation to some.

But, he said, the 1950 demand was not the result of government spending but rather a sort of scare buying, and now government spending is really going into high gear and we will feel the impact of military buying. In narrowing his remarks to the cattle industry, he pointed out, however, that in this possible inflation there is a sharp difference from that which took place between 1940 and 1950. He made these points: (1) the present situation will call for a shift of jobs rather than the introduction of a new group as happened in 1940, into the consumptive channels; (2) requested all-out production of competitive agricultural alternatives may call for a close relationship between prices of beef cattle and prices of other food and fibre commodities; (3) the possibility of sharply rising taxes should be reflected on the real incomes of consumers generally. The Kremlin's long-range plans, he said, will determine the extent and duration of the trend.

Branding Problems

Logan Morton, chief of the bureau of

livestock identification, told his audiences of some of the difficulties in keeping tab on livestock movement throughout the state. The chief, who only recently took up his post as brand boss, said that his department is trying to cut red tape to the bone so that the field inspectors could devote their time to the main task of keeping track of livestock. He reviewed the new law that calls for re-registration of brands during the next 10-year period at \$2 a year



California tour shots: (Upper) At the Modoc County Association meeting, l. to r., Fred Bush; Bob Flournoy, secretary; Walter Rodman, president.

(Center) At Lake-Mendocino-Trinity Association gathering, l. to r., L. H. McIntire, vice-president; Mrs. L. V. Fairbanks, secretary; Lloyd Burns, president.

(Lower) Taken at Plumas-Sierra livestock group meeting, l. to r., Louis Genassi, secretary; G. R. Carmichael, president.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

PROFIT KILLER HITS NEAR ROUNDUP RANCH

"The Unhung Rustler"

featuring . . .

"DOC"—Veterinarian
in Hidden Valley

"DAN"—Owner of
Roundup Ranch

"DANNY, Jr."—A
Future Rancher

BOB, LOOKS LIKE YOUR NEW
HERD WASN'T VACCINATED
BEFORE IT WAS SHIPPED.

YEH, DAN, I'M AFRAID I'VE GOT
SOME SICK ANIMALS ON MY
HANDS. I'D BETTER CALL DOC.

WILL DOC BE ABLE TO SAVE THE SICK ONES?

WELL, IT LOOKS LIKE SHIPPING FEVER, DANNY, AND
IT CAN BE PRETTY ROUGH. THAT'S WHY WE
ALWAYS VACCINATE OVER AT OUR RANCH BEFORE
ANY UPSET IN ROUTINE. WE'LL KNOW MORE
WHEN DOC GETS HERE.

LATER THAT DAY . . .

IT'S SHIPPING FEVER
ALL RIGHT.

WHAT'S THE BEST THING TO DO, DOC?

RIGHT NOW THE IMPORTANT THING
IS TO TREAT THE SICK ONES AND
KEEP THEM ISOLATED. TOO, YOU'D
BETTER WATCH THE HEALTHY
ANIMALS FOR ANY SIGN
OF THE DISEASE.

GEE, PENIVET
SURE FIXED UP
MY COLT
QUICK WHEN
HE HAD
STRANGLES.
WON'T IT DO
THE SAME FOR
THIS DISEASE?

WHEN PENICILLIN WORKS, IT'S
WONDERFUL—BUT IT WON'T
CURE EVERYTHING, DANNY.

HOW DOES IT
WORK ON
SHIPPING
FEVER?

IT HELPS A LOT. BUT,
BECAUSE PENICILLIN WON'T
KILL EVERY TYPE OF
ORGANISM, IT SHOULD BE
USED ALONG WITH SULFA
DRUGS OR SERUM.

MOST FOLKS PREFER A PROCAINE PENICILLIN IN OIL.
BEING RELATIVELY INSOLUBLE, IT REMAINS EFFECTIVE IN
THE BLOOD STREAM FOR A LONG TIME.

LOTS OF MY CLIENTS HAVE FOUND THAT THE
MOST PRACTICAL PENICILLIN IS CUTTER
PENIVET . . . BESIDES HAVING
A PROLONGED EFFECT
SO THAT FEWER SHOTS
ARE NEEDED, IT'S EASY
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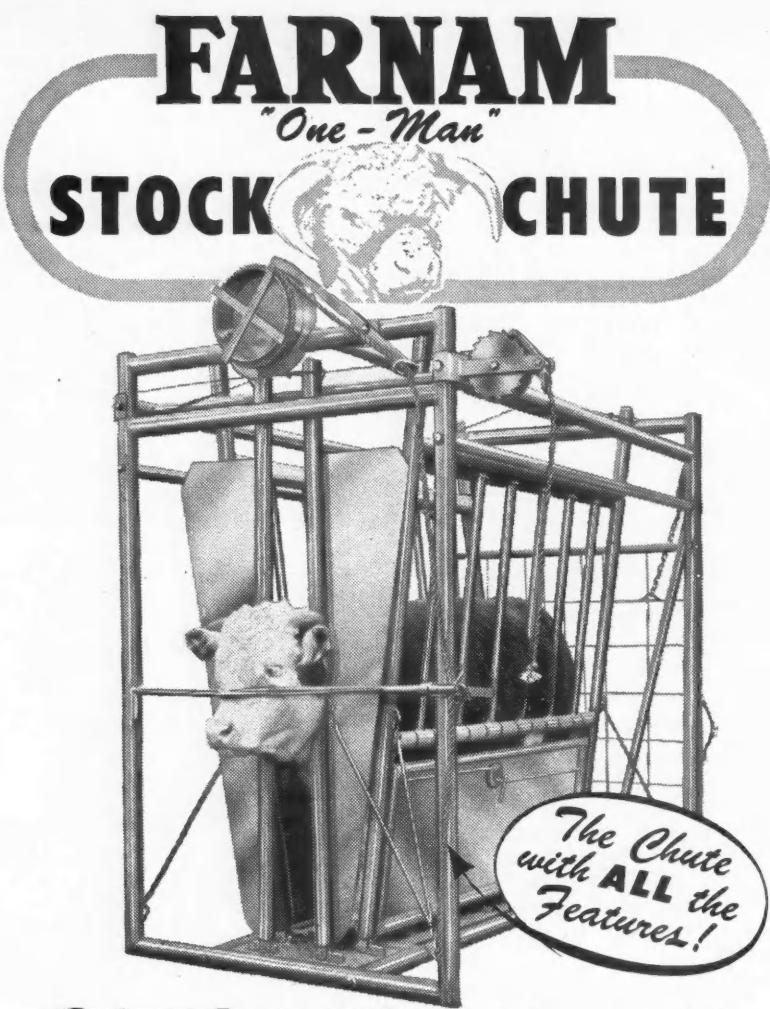
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Completely restrains any size animal from yearling heifer to the roughest range steer. Does it with absolute safety for both the animal and the operator. NO levers! NO protruding mechanisms! Nothing to get hurt on! Rope "pulls" control entire operation. One man easily catches, holds, and treats animals *without help*. OR, with a crew, handles more head per hour, safer and easier. Tubular steel construction provides greater strength with less weight, construction that animals can't damage; yet, it's light enough to toss on a pick-up truck and move from job to job.

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Cheyenne

with the ultimate object in view of eliminating duplicate brands in the state. Previous registration has been on a county-wide basis, with many duplications. This unsatisfactory condition, he said, will be gradually eliminated.

The great importance of all local meetings of cattlemen as the essential source of the power of both state and national association work was brought out by David O. Appleton, PRODUCER editor. He outlined such successful association work as that on price rollbacks and quotas, gaining capital gains treatment for sales of breeding animals, keeping out foot-and-mouth disease 15 years ago, and other activities of the cattlemen's groups. These things require organization, he emphasized. They don't just happen.

Increasing Production

The demonstrations started at the Humboldt County meeting in Fortuna, with Mr. Albaugh showing how to pick out a good horse, grade animals, and increase meat production by breeding heifers as yearlings. (Details of this practice are given in another part of this issue.) "Efficiency of production," he said, "is the best tool we can use against all these federal regulations, and early breeding will add millions of pounds of meat to our production." President Jim Cook, Petrolia, and Secretary Doug Pine, Eureka, who is also farm advisor in the area, were in charge of the meeting.

On the previous day, Aug. 31, a meeting of the Trinity-Lake-Mendocino group was held at Willits. The members of the tour-team first presented their talks there and sat in on a business session of the local organization at which Lloyd Brush, Laytonville, was elected president, to succeed Roland Hurt; L. H. McIntire, Kelseyville, vice-president; Mrs. L. V. Fairbanks, secretary, and E. E. Safford, CCA director from the section.

The Siskiyou County meeting opened Sept. 3 with inspection of potato-fed steers in the lots and the showing of cattle so fed, in carcass form in the coolers of the Pacific Packing Plant, Gazelle. At the Leonard L. Shelley ranch in Little Shasta, Farm Advisor Sedg Nelson showed a string of bulls lined up in the order of their weight-gaining ability. He stressed the value of the inheritable fast-gaining trait in animals. Demonstrations were also given on the advantage of early calves, and by Mr. Albaugh, the good and bad points in horses. (This subject will be treated in another article.) A crested wheatgrass field, seeding well adapted to the region, was inspected. The meeting proper, held at the John Louie ranch, Big Springs, ended with election of Leonard Shelley, Little Shasta, as president; Eldon Hoy, Weed, secretary, and Edson L. Foulke, Gazelle, CCA director, succeeding J. C. Stevenson.

At a banquet meeting at Dorris on Sept. 4, arranged by President M. R. Laird, Tulelake, and Secretary John Par (Continued on Page 23)

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

PURINA VISITS JOHN OTTO

John Otto's father, Christian, emigrated to the United States from Germany as a 16-year-old youth. In 1884, he drove sheep from California to the flats east of Denver. Next spring, he drove them down into New Mexico, bought water rights practically in the shadow of Rabbit Ears Mountain and started the Otto Ranch which John now operates.

When "Black Jack" Ketchum, Western desperado, was hanged on the Clayton, Union County Courthouse square in '01, Christian Otto bought the rope used in the execution.

The Otto Ranch, stretching for miles along the creeks, runs both sheep and cattle. Otto uses Helmsman, Royal Duke, Princeps and Baca Duke bulls on his registered and grade cow herds. Both lambs and calves are creep-fed and he reports a 97% calf crop on the ground.



JOHN OTTO HAS FED PURINA SINCE '29

"I feed Purina Checkers for two reasons," says Otto. "First, I visited the Purina Mills and found them kept clean. Clean mills mean a clean feed and that's what sold me. Secondly, I've found that if you feed Purina right, you get results!"

Soft-spoken John Otto likes quiet, gentle cattle. This bull was bought on one of his trips devoted exclusively to bringing home herd sires which will mix well with his cows.

The Otto Ranch is well-suited to running sheep. John uses good bucks and keeps them in condition. Purina has been a help, he believes.



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BLACKLEG, MALIGNANT EDEMA, AND HEMORRHAGIC SEPTICEMIA—ASL C-S-P bacterin (Chauvel-Septic-Pasteurella), a triple combination in a single 10 cc dose.

"HEMP-SEP" (shipping fever)—ASL Hemorrhagic Septicemia bacterin—a good standby for year-round vaccination.

SHIPPING FEVER COMPLICATIONS—ASL Corynebacterium-Pasteurella bacterin, popular combination for all species of livestock.

BRUCELLOSIS—ASL Brucella Abortus vaccine, for prevention of contagious abortion.

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CL. HEMOLYTICUM BACTERIN for Red Water Disease, **STAPH-STREP BACTERIN** for certain pus conditions, **COLI-ENTERITIDIS BACTERIN** for calves, and **MIXED BACTERINS FOR CATTLE and SHEEP**.

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The non-running, non-caustic, quick-drying treatment to stop growth of horn-producing tissues painlessly on very young calves and kids. A dozen or more treatments in a collapsible tube, for only \$1.

SULFA-R Dressing Powder

Dressing powder for sore eyes, hoof rot and all kinds of open wounds. Contains no talcum. **ASL LOUSE POWDER**—contains no DDT. **ASL STIL-BO**—for certain breeding disfunctions in cows and ewes in which diethylstilbestrol treatment is recognized. 10 cc. vial (3 mg. stilbestrol per cc.), only 75c.

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Little Bearishness Seen In Cattle Price Picture

By H. W. FRENCH

BOTH FAT AND FEEDER CATTLE have shown material strength and in most instances prices were the highest of the year and in some cases fed heifers stood the highest in three years. The supply of grain-fed cattle is decreasing, but receipts as a whole were of good volume as the movement of grass cattle has been stepped up.

New and higher dressed ceiling prices for some grades of beef have had a firming influence on the live market although so far the national packers are still trailing in the buying as shippers and independent packers continue to operate liberally. Price spread remains very wide but there should be some narrowing in the spread between utility and commercial cows as the utility ceiling showed most advance.

There is little bearishness in the picture; in fact, growers and feeders are becoming rather bullish. Prices for replacement cattle at the markets and in producing areas have worked unevenly higher in the past two months and judging from the way buyers are taking the cattle the high point is in the future.

Corn Belt buyers are everywhere and they are leading the pace after holding off from buying during late July and early August. In Wyoming, the action seems most pronounced as reports from Texas show that nearly everything there is already under contract. Many are surprised at the big volume of buying since mid-August when buyers and sellers were so far apart.

Corn Estimate Down

The corn crop as of Sept. 1 was estimated at 3,131 million bushels, a reduction from a month earlier. Iowa farmers expect two-thirds of the crop to mature before normal frost dates. Exports from

last October to mid-September amounted to around 85,000,000 bushels. The 1951 corn price support rates by counties are based on a national average of \$1.54 per bushel and will not be reduced, but may be increased if 90 per cent of the corn parity price at the beginning of the marketing year, Oct. 1, is greater than \$1.54.

Feed crop prospects for the entire country as of Sept. 1 were better than usual. They ranged from very good to excellent in the North Atlantic and north central regions, were mostly good in the West but tapered down to poor in much of the South and Southwest. Feed grain production totaling 120,000,000 tons is now in prospect and this quantity was exceeded in four of the last five years.

The hay harvest has been hampered by steady rains in many sections and there was a period when alfalfa hay was at a standstill in the Platte Valley of Nebraska and in the Larned area in Kansas. Some growers stacked rain-damaged hay in large bale piles with temporary cover but this hay when thoroughly dried will make excellent cattle feed. Some interests are putting up ensilage for winter feeding.

Cattle Slaughter Down, Hogs Up

Inspected slaughter of cattle, calves and sheep during August showed a decline from a year ago, while hog slaughter continued to increase. For the first eight months of the year cattle slaughter was down nearly 815,000, calf slaughter off nearly 586,000, and sheep slaughter down 1,296,000 in the face of an increase of 3,760,000 in hogs.

Average cost of beef steers sold out of first hands during August at Chicago figured \$36.74, up \$6.33 from the corresponding month in 1950. Average



A drove of Shorthorn bulls foraging on the range near Broken Bow, Nebr. They are part of a project of 102 bulls undergoing summer and early fall conditioning before being judged in groups and auctioned to western producers the 19th and 20th of this month. Buyers will receive performance records on the animals, which will go into crossbreeding programs or become herd sires in large commercial herds. The project is sponsored by the American Shorthorn Breeders Association.

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October,



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SULFAMETHAZINE *Lederle*

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SULMET is available in 6 dosage forms: POWDER, TABLETS, OBLETS*, TINTED EMULSION (for pink eye bacterial infections), SOLUTION 12.5% (for drenching), and INJECTABLE SOLUTION (by, or on the prescription of, a veterinarian).

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How Johnny gets his breakfast (lunch and dinner, too!)

Johnny's eye roves the breakfast table hungrily. Up early this morning for a big breakfast, he'll get it—thanks to the most productive agricultural system in the world and to America's railroads.

As Johnny downs his fruit, he doesn't stop to think about the orderly system of getting fresh fruit to him from far-distant orchards and groves—or the railroads upon which such a system depends.

As Johnny wolfs his cereal—he doesn't consider the vast fields of grain, the towering grain elevators, the great flour mills—or the railroads which connect them all.

As Johnny tackles his bacon and eggs and his glass of milk, the farmer-railroad team is busy growing, harvesting and "assembling" millions of other meals for other Johnnies all across the nation.

Every day the nation's railroads move to the farms thousands of carloads of agricultural supplies. And every day they carry away more than 10,000 carloads of agricultural products—moving an average distance of more than 500 miles—so that Johnny and everyone else can get the food they need to be healthy and strong!

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price of stocker and feeder steers at Chicago stood at \$32.85, or \$5.44 higher than August of last year, and the composite average for five markets showed a similar upturn.

Not so long ago, many of the experts were predicting a gradual decline in most classes of cattle as they figured that to remain in compliance it would be impossible for buyers to continue to support the market except at lower figures. The trend the past month was just the opposite from all predictions and they are wondering what to expect before the new crop of fed cattle is available. They insist that there will be a big supply of short-feds during January.

Compared with a month ago, fed steers and heifers at Chicago were generally 50 cents to \$1.25 higher and some heifers showed \$1.50 advance. Cows were strong to 50 cents higher and a similar trend was noted on bulls, although the demand favored the heavy animals. Calves and vealers were steady to \$1 lower and the weakness came in the face of light to moderate receipts.

It takes a big bankroll to buy any number of feeder cattle at current prices and some of the small farmers having 160 to 240 acres are having a hard time getting the necessary money to carry on. Many of the steers are costing much above \$300 per head and some of the calves above \$200. Add all of the other expenses of doing business and such stock must bring a fantastic price to pay out.

Many cows and heifers are being held at home for breeding purposes because of the high value of calves, and for that reason much of the range female stock on the market this season is below the normal standard and is not very attractive from a killer standpoint. In the distant future market supplies of cattle should be heavy but big receipts may be needed because of the increase in population.

Quality in Demand

Fed steers of all practical weights and of similar grade are selling on a par, but a short time ago steers from 1,100 to 1,250 pounds and heifers from 800 to 950 pounds were commanding a premium. Now heavier and lighter cattle often top the market. Buyers are after cattle of high grade and high yield, meaning that short-feds obtainable at seemingly low figures often cost as much as the top kinds which command a premium.

Once the \$39 beef steers came back in Chicago, it was no trick to work the top figure upward and during the past month many prime steers of all weights went at \$39.50 to \$39.75. The latter figure seemed to be the limit, but once some scored \$40 at Omaha that price was paid freely at Chicago and some finally made \$40.35. Most of the prime steers sold at \$38.50 to \$39.60 and good to low choice usually made \$33 to \$36. Some utility and commercial sold at \$26.50 to \$32.

Prime heifers at \$39.25 were the highest since 1948, a few others scoring
(Continued on Page 37)

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

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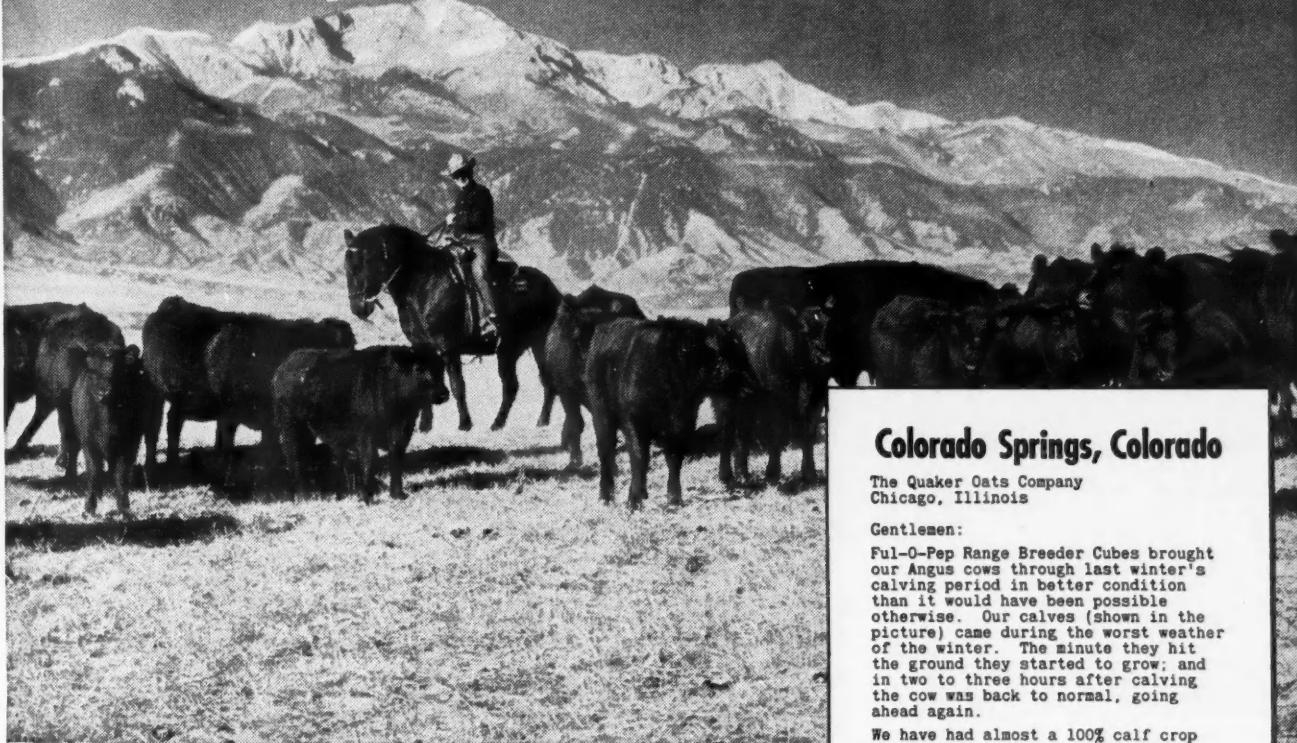
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Gentlemen:

Ful-O-Pep Range Breeder Cubes brought our Angus cows through last winter's calving period in better condition than it would have been possible otherwise. Our calves (shown in the picture) came during the worst weather of the winter. The minute they hit the ground they started to grow; and in two to three hours after calving the cow was back to normal, going ahead again.

We have had almost a 100% calf crop the last 3 years; and feel that Ful-O-Pep Range Breeder Cubes played a most important part in this accomplishment.

Sincerely yours,

Howard B. Meyer
HOWLYN RANCH

Llano, Texas

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Sherman, Texas

Dear Sirs:

Having been a cottonseed cake feeder I was hesitant to ever change to another feed. However, because of the cold, dry winter just passed, I finally decided to feed a good range cube.

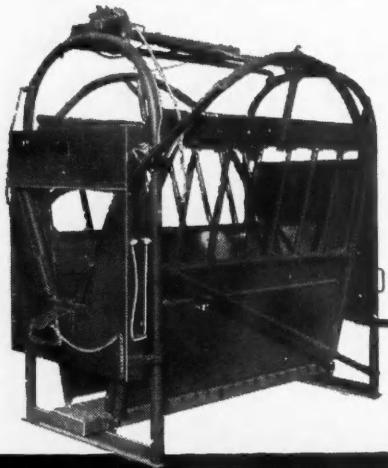
I bought 100 tons of Ful-O-Pep Range Cubes and liked them so well that I later bought another 35 tons. I fed only 3 lbs. a day during the winter, even though we were in a great drought, and am now convinced that Ful-O-Pep did an unbelievable job for me. It not only brought the cows through in good shape, but the calves ate some, too, and did unusually well. I recommend to any commercial cattleman that he look into the merits of Ful-O-Pep Range Cubes.

Very truly yours,

J. B. Long

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N. Mexico Cattlemen Appraise Problems

FEDERAL controls; a new state land grazing law establishing fees on a 3-cent-per-acre minimum carrying capacity basis; public relations, and an increased membership held the attention of New Mexico Cattle Growers at Gallup, Sept. 7-8, when they gathered for their third quarterly regional meeting.

Executive Secretary F. E. Mollin of the American National in a programmed speech stated slaughter quotas permit manipulation of the central markets and favor the large packers at the expense of the smaller ones; he outlined activities of the National in regard to such unfair amendments. J. G. Montague of Ft. Worth, attorney for the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association, discussed price control legislation also.

Albert K. Mitchell of Albert, N. M., reported to the group on a recent outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in Mexico. Roy Forehand of Carlsbad, the association's president, spoke of the work of the American National's public relations committee, of which he is a member. Grover B. Hill, president of the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank at Wichita, Kan., told the stockmen that they can secure credit more easily now than at any other time on record.

In their resolutions, the cattlemen called for: study and preventive action against forest fires; a uniform code of administration on all public grazing lands before such lands are consolidated in one agency. They approved a 3 per cent royalty payment to reimburse owners for surface damage to lands following oil operations; protested development of federal agencies that would tend to take over extension, research and instruction programs from agricultural interests of the state. The secretary of agriculture was asked to direct that the chief of the Forest Service cancel future cuts in grazing permits on forest lands until a new "Three-Step Method" of evaluating range and forage conditions can be given a fair trial in the field.

Association Notes

More than 150 members and guests gathered Sept. 8 at Watford City for a meeting of the North Dakota Stockmen's Association. Thore Naaden was in charge of a program which included the introduction of a number of pioneers — among them, John Lakey, the organization's first president. Speakers included Mrs. John Hanson of Bowman, wife of the immediate past president and herself the new head of the state's CowBelles; Mr. Hanson; Chief Brand Inspector Millard Lund, and others. An open-forum discussion and showing of several industry movies rounded out the proceedings.

Directors of the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association meeting in Fort Worth Sept. 22 declared they will not take the responsibility for the shortage of finished cattle and placed the blame on the imposition of unworkable government regulations and the threat of even worse controls. They blame the present shortage of beef and the inability of the army to secure sufficient amounts for its needs on the system of controls instituted by OPS last spring. They state that the immediate effect of this action was to cause feed-lots to remain empty when they should have been filled with cattle.

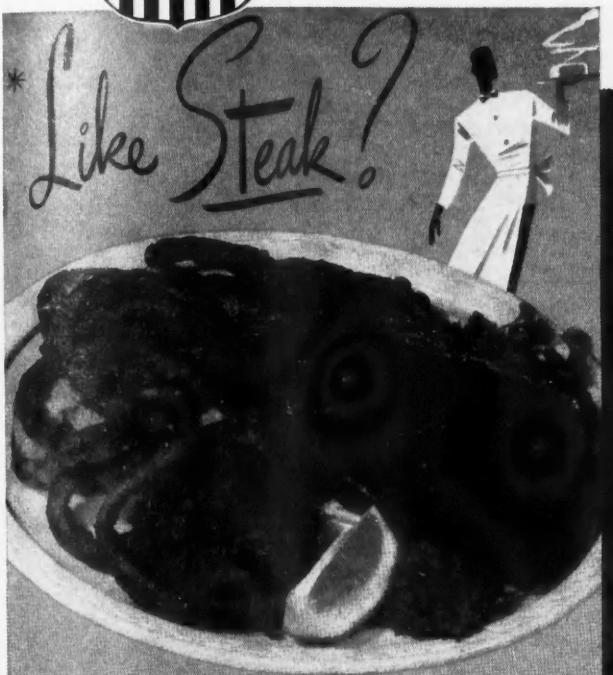
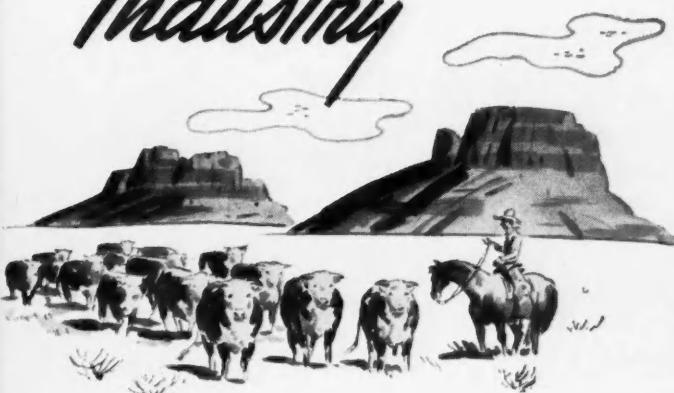
The Oregon Cattlemen's Association has accepted the resignation of Secretary Dorman Turner, who is leaving after three successful years in the post to go into business for himself. President Harry Stearns, at a recent meeting in Enterprise, stressed the fact that membership has increased and interest in, and influence of, the association has grown during the time Mr. Turner served as secretary. Among matters that came up for discussion at the meeting were legislation, public relations, theft investigation and prosecution, marketing and transportation, public land use, livestock sanitary regulations, etc.



Four prominent men who addressed the September quarterly meeting of the New Mexico Cattle Growers. (L. to r.) Judge J. G. Montague, attorney for the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association; Grover B. Hill, head of the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank at Wichita, Kan.; Albert K. Mitchell of Albert, N. M., a former president of both the American National and the state association, and F. E. Mollin, executive secretary of the American National.



Promoting the Progress of the Livestock Industry



★ FREE RECIPE: French fried onion rings are a Union Pacific specialty. Deliciously crisp and tasty. For free "Onion Ring" recipe, write Union Pacific Dining Car Department, Room 384, Omaha 2, Nebraska.

Cut thick as you like . . . charcoal broiled to the point of perfection . . . dripping with rich juices . . . served piping hot. The chef's special "extras" such as French fried onion rings help to enhance the fine beef flavor.

For forty years, Union Pacific has specialized in the skillful preparation of properly aged steaks. They're the choicest grade obtainable, selected from cattle scientifically fed in the great corn-raising areas of the "Union Pacific West." These fertile agricultural regions also provide the many fresh, flavorful vegetables and fruits expertly blended in delicious dishes served guests of the Union Pacific Railroad.

FINE FOOD



FINE SERVICE

ON FINE TRAINS

Streamliners

"CITY OF LOS ANGELES" • "CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO"
"CITY OF PORTLAND" • "CITY OF ST. LOUIS"
"CITY OF DENVER"

and the

LOS ANGELES LIMITED • SAN FRANCISCO OVERLAND
GOLD COAST

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD

It's the job of Union Pacific to provide an efficient transportation service for the livestock and meat packing industry. We have the equipment, facilities and manpower to do that job.

But the railroad's service goes beyond that. Union Pacific also helps the industry to build the national consumption of meat products. For example, the advertisement on the left appeared in full color in Collier's and Holiday in October, 1950.

In addition, the serving of steak was concurrently promoted on all Union Pacific dining cars. As a result, more than 32,000 pounds of steak were served by the railroad during October, 1950, as compared to a monthly average of 10,500 pounds. A similar promotion was undertaken during October, 1951.

Not only steak but beef, pork and ham have been given similar promotional backing by the railroad. Thus, Union Pacific . . . in appreciation of the business received from the livestock industry . . . is doing its utmost to promote the progress of that industry.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD

Serving the Greatest Livestock Producing Areas of the West

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ODUCER



Giant 10-in. diameter Tuf-Cast, chromed rolls crimp or crack grains better, faster, with less power. 10 Portable and Stationary Models. PTO and V-Belt drive. Farm, Feeder and Mill sizes.

FREE LITERATURE — Gives full information, capacities and prices. Write to:

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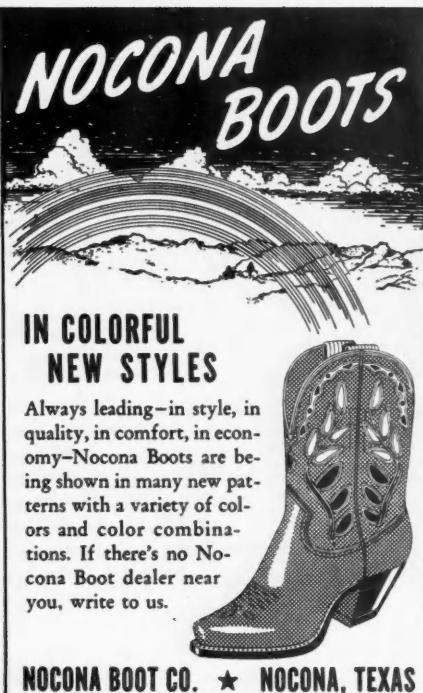


Self-propelled Model
You can cut more timber and clear more land easier, faster and cheaper with the Model 14 Combination Saw than with any other saw on the market, because it is self-propelled forward and reverse, and has plenty of power to drive a 40 inch blade with ease. The reverse feature alone is worth many times its cost because of time and labor saved. Cuts trees level with ground, clears on hillside or uneven land. Blade turns to any position by loosening two bolts. Positive control of blade and wheels at all times through finger-tip controls.

Combination Saws Are Built in 5 Models
From 2 1/2 to 14 Horsepower
And Are Priced From \$159.00 Up

There's a model to fit your needs exactly, and to fit your pocketbook. Combination Saws are economical to operate and upkeep costs are low. Sawbuck table, rotary weed blade, sickle bar mower, hay rake, dump cart, planter, cultivator, riding sulky and other attachments available. Has power takeoff. One of the most valuable machines on any farm. For full details on all models, get a letter or post card off today.

COMBINATION SAW & TRACTOR CO.
Denton, Texas, Department E



**IN COLORFUL
NEW STYLES**

Always leading in style, in quality, in comfort, in economy—Nocona Boots are being shown in many new patterns with a variety of colors and color combinations. If there's no Nocona Boot dealer near you, write to us.

NOCONA BOOT CO. ★ NOCONA, TEXAS

In a regional meeting at Sterling, Sept. 28-29, members of the Colorado Cattlemen's Association were guests of the newly organized Northeastern Colorado Cattlemen's Association. Heading up the new group are: William Seckler, Sterling, president; Jack Casement, West Plains, vice-president; Edgar Tunison, Sterling, secretary-treasurer.

The Kern County Branch of the California Cattlemen's Association, cooperating with the agricultural extension service and the county fire department, recently voted to undertake the controlled burning of brush on 14,000 acres in the Walker Basin.

Cattle rustlers have become so active in Mississippi that the associated cattlemen of the state are going to ask the legislature to provide eight more special investigators to join the two already at work. In the past year this pair of livestock theft operatives has arrested 151 thieves and recovered 345 head of cattle valued at \$53,160. Members of the Mississippi Cattlemen's Association want to see this job continued and broadened.

The Regional Cattlemen's Association met at Colorado Springs, Colo., in late August for a barbecue and to hear short talks by President Stafford Painter of the Colorado Cattlemen's Association; Dave Rice, secretary of the state association; Joe Hatton, secretary of the Regional group, and Dave Appleton, PRODUCER editor. President of the regional is Oscar Appelt; treasurer, J. D. Ackerman.

Fresno has been selected by the directors of the California Cattlemen's Association to house their organization's 35th annual convention on Dec. 13-15. Headquarters hotel for the group will be the Californian.

Hiring of a special rider and establishment of a \$500 reward in connection

with cattle thefts were important steps taken by a new Montana group, the Sheridan County Stockmen's Association. Officers are Magnus Aasheim, Antelope, president; Wayne Tyler, Homestead, vice-president; Elvin Reid, Westby, secretary-treasurer.

Winnett, Mont., was the scene some time ago of a meeting of livestock raisers desirous of forming a new association aimed at fighting livestock losses. Jack Milburn of the N Bar Ranch helped with organization of the new group as a representative of the Montana Stockgrowers Association.

Stockmen of Roosevelt County Montana, have organized and plan to employ an inspector as a measure against rustling. More than 80 ranchers met at Wolf Point recently for the organizational meeting, and elected Frank Mattlin, Brockton, president; Jim O'Connor, Poplar, vice-president; Robert Bjorge, Culbertson, secretary-treasurer.

Around 150 western Montana stockmen and women attended a recent "grassroots" meeting of the Montana Stockgrowers Association at Lake McGregor. Neal Melton, president of the Western Montana Stockmen's Association, presided, and the audience took part in discussions from the floor and heard talks on the current livestock situations by C. K. Warren, president of the Montana Stockgrowers, and Lyman Brewster, president of the Montana Livestock Commission.

A new livestock organization, to be affiliated with the Georgia state association, and including Greene, Morgan, Oconee and Clarke counties, was recently formed at Farmington. Around 150 livestock men were present, and about 50 new members were signed up for the state association. Temporary officers elected at the meeting include Dick Curtis, chairman, and J. N. Leckie, secretary-treasurer.



At the Regional Cattlemen's Association meeting in the Garden of the Gods, near Colorado Springs, Colo. L. to r. Stafford Painter, president of the Colorado Cattlemen's Association; Oscar Appelt, president of the Regional association, and J. D. Ackerman, treasurer.

Field Meetings

(Continued from Page 12)

sons, Mt. Hebron, two of the members of the tour party made their first appearance—Logan Morton and James Hartnell. This was a special gathering arranged for presentation of the members of the tour, and no association business was taken up.

Grading Demonstrations

Bull grading, contests in judging and placing fat and feeder cattle, horse judging and a barbecue highlighted the meeting on Sept. 5 of the Modoc County group at the ranch of John B. Laxague, Cedarville. Association President Walter Rodman and Farm Advisor Norman Nichols piloted the demonstrations and the meeting, where again a new speaker appeared—Dr. H. H. Cole, head of the animal division of the University of California. He said that the use of hormones may be an entirely feasible venture in the feedlot but so far has shown

no promise in the pasture.

Experimental feeding, grading, selecting feeder cattle and judging horses featured the demonstration part of the Fall River Valley Livestock Association meeting on Sept. 6. Demonstrations, sparked by Don Peterson, farm advisor, were at the Meeker ranch, the Morris Doty and Floyd Bidwell ranches on Hat Creek and the Willis and Albert Albaugh ranch. The meeting proper was held in McArthur, where F. M. Gallison was renamed CCA director for the area.

The fairgrounds at Susanville were the site of the Lassen luncheon meeting, presided over by President Claude C. Wemple. Added here to the slate of speakers was E. E. Fix, agricultural commissioner, who talked on the poisonous Halogen plant. Demonstrations included yearling heifer breeding and details of a study on wintering yearling heifers presented by Farm Advisor Stanley Brown.

In the course of demonstration work at the Fred Guidici ranch near Vinton, where the Plumas-Sierra meeting opened

on Sept. 8, Mr. Albaugh pointed out that the ceilings on beef make it mandatory that cattlemen think in terms of quality cattle. The controls, he said, are designed to move cattle through the feedlots. Farm advisor Brown presented a beef cost study the gist of which was that:

Best Production Method

"If the calf crop is between 85 and 90 per cent, a stockman can sell calves to best advantage; if the percentage is between 75 and 80, he had better sell yearlings, and if less than 75 per cent he would do better to sell two- and three-year-olds." (See September PRODUCER, P. 12.)

At Minden, Nev., on Sept. 10, Loren Bamert, Ione, Calif., president of the American National Cattlemen's Association, told the more than 100 cattlemen present of the work of the National in fighting price control and its continuing battle against further regulation. Fred Dressler, president of the Nevada State Cattle Association, spoke on federal lands; E. W. Stephens, western director of the American Meat Institute, urged stockmen to bring more support to their associations. Here was a new demonstration. Louis Isola, owner of the Peoples Meat Packing Co. at Yerington, gave a meat grading demonstration. He told of the many troubles in trying to meet compliance prices and grading.

The last meeting, a special called by the officers of the Inyo County Cattlemen's Association, was at Bishop, Sept. 12. At this banquet meeting a check forwarded by the California Cattlemen's Association was handed by President John Baumgartner to Fred McBride for information leading to the arrest and conviction of cattle rustlers operating in the vicinity. The \$500 check will be matched by a similar one from the Inyo association. Presiding over the meeting was John A. Lubken, who, together with Secretary George E. Gillespie, had arranged for a showing of the Ford Motor Co. film, "An American Cowboy," in addition to the presentation of the speakers who made up the CCA northern California tour team.

Reception of the speakers and the demonstrations was enthusiastic at every stand. Attendance ranged from 30 to 300 people. Cattlemen liked these doubleheaders. For their part, the cattlemen and cattlewomen were the finest hosts, providing meals and banquets. And, I can testify, members of the tour appreciated this.

You come home from a trip like this feeling as if you have really been somewhere. "They were good meetings," said Ed Dick at the end of the journey, "the best yet."

IDAHO TOUR

THE IDAHO CATTLEMEN'S Association, in its fourth annual beef and range tour last month, offered a diversified look at cattle and cattle country in both Idaho and Montana. The nearly 300 cattlemen who followed through the five-day itinerary in a



"Atmosphere" glimpses of the Idaho cattle and range tour. Top view is of some of the cattle viewed; center shows some of the "tourists" breakfasting in Sun Valley; bottom, the delegation from Malad, Ida.

100-car caravan encountered an assortment of weather and, in addition to the

expected stops of business interest, made one three-hour visit to a famous historical site, Virginia City, Mont., which has been preserved exactly as it was some 50 years ago.

3 out of 4 Registered Beef Cattle Sold During 1950 were HEREFORDS



... and the demand for better registered Herefords still exceeds the supply. Skillfully bred for weight without wait, the thrifty Herefords are the overwhelming choice of producers, feeders and packers alike. With men who raise beef for profit, it's Herefords 3 to 1 over all other breeds.



WEAN MORE WEIGHT PER COW — Top Kansas herd in 1950 weaned a 98% calf crop weighing 498 lbs. for steers and 505 lbs. for heifers at 204 days. Many 100% Hereford calf crops are on record.



GREATER PRICE PER POUND — Year after year top prices for grass-fat steers go to Herefords. Hereford 3-year olds and often 2's produce the grass beef which formerly came from steers twice as old.

QUICK TO GROW BIG — Possessed with a vigorous appetite and a roomy middle, Herefords fatten quickly—produced 2.4 lbs. more beef per bushel of corn fed than other purebreds in Ohio experiments.

An Investment in Added Earning Power that Pays!

Sale after sale of commercial cattle prove that producers of improved beef cattle receive more per pound and have more pounds to sell than other producers who have spent equal effort.

In the 1950 Virginia Feeder Calf Sales, of some 7,800 steer calves, good and choice calves exceeded common calves by 28 pounds per head in weight and \$7.55 per cwt. in price. Use of a good registered Hereford bull and culling of the cow herd is what it takes!

For additional facts about the added earning power of Herefords, write for fascinating FREE booklet today.



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THE BEEF BREED SUPREME

AMERICAN HEREFORD ASSOCIATION
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Please send FREE Booklet "If You Have LAND and GRASS"

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MONEY-MAKING BEAR CLAWS — MAKE 'EM YOUR FIRST CHOICE AND YOU'LL COME BACK FOR MORE.

BEAR CLAW

MRS. J. C. MORRILL, Owner

R. E. LEONE, Manager

DAYTON, WYOMING



REGISTERED
HEREFORDS
ARABIAN HORSES

RANCH

An early stop was made at the Chaney Hereford Ranch near Gannett; there, the group saw a herd that was established in 1912 and that now follows the Chandler, WHR and Bar 13 bloodlines. In the same area, the Lawrence Bettis irrigated pastures where an animal per acre is grazed through a 120-day season were seen; the cattle put on a 2-pound daily gain.

Irrigated Pasture

At the John Breckenridge irrigated pasture in the Stanley Basin of Idaho, around 1,000 acres have been reseeded. Here, too, the touring party was told of 2-pound daily gains. Later that day it viewed the Seth and Frank Burstedt Hereford Ranch near Challis, established in 1918.

At the Bradbury Hereford Ranch also at Challis, W. C. Specht of Sky-Glo Polled Hereford Ranch and Sherman and Jack Furey had also trucked some of their cattle over from their neighboring ranches.

In Montana's Big Hole country which came next, one of the large hay-producing sections of the nation was on display. Three-fourths ton of hay to the acre is raised there, and the land is pastured during the first 30 days of the season and between 30 and 60 days after harvest.

At the Bayers Hereford Ranch, Twin Bridges, Mont., an unusual sight was a round barn; young bulls and females were also on view there. The Montana State College barns and pastures, and the Monforton Hereford Ranch near Gallatin Gateway pretty well rounded out the Idaho tour for 1951.

Better Public Relations

On the last day of the tour, as the travelers from Idaho, California, Oregon, Utah, Illinois and Montana, gathered at Bozeman as guests of a Chamber of Commerce breakfast, the tour director, Ray V. Swanson of Pocatello, pinpointed the objectives of these tours which the Idaho cattlemen initiated four years ago and which have grown steadily since then. Said Mr. Swanson, "In setting up these tours, we try to show you how your fellow breeder operates; give you new ideas; build better public relations, and select points of interest for your entertainment."

Advance arrangements for the ambitious undertaking were handled by Idaho secretary Leon Weeks and Boyd Baxter, agricultural agent of the Union Pacific Railroad at Pocatello. The highway patrols of the two states were commended for keeping the big tour safe and incident-free. A great deal of work and planning must necessarily go into a trip of this kind and it was much to the planners' credit that this one went smoothly as it did. There was very little deviation from the program — such as cancellation of a stop at Bannock, Montana's first capital, because of muddy roads. (The rains turned drying grass to green again.)

Two good ones...



The "Tops" in
High Protein
Range Cake



20% protein with
High-energy Corn

let us give you our prices.
NIXON & COMPANY
OMAHA, NEBR. SIOUX CITY, IOWA

Breeding Heifers As Yearlings

IF CATTLEMEN WILL PICK OUT their weighty heifers, keep them in thrifty condition, and breed them as yearlings to small-bodied young bulls, they can increase by millions of pounds the country's meat supply.

This in substance is the program advocated by Reuben Albaugh, extension specialist in animal husbandry at the University of California, as he offered demonstration of this and other practices on a tour taking in 10 local cattle



Demonstrator explains at Fortuna, Calif., his yearling breeding program. At extreme left, Rex McBride, who cooperated with Demonstrator Reuben Albaugh.

association meetings in northern California in early September.

The extension service at the University of California is among several extension services that have experimented with this practice. In no instance of the many animals experimented with, says Mr. Albaugh, has early breeding proved harmful when the animals were kept in good flesh.

The main objections to the practice, he says, come from stockmen who have no special management program, which is essential to success in early breeding. These objections are usually:

Low percentage of calf crop the first year; failure satisfactorily to conceive for the second calf crop; stunting of animal's growth; difficulties at calving time; high mortality of heifers and calves at calving time; inferior quality of the offspring due to unsatisfactory milk production.

But, adds Mr. Albaugh, many of these objections can be overcome if cattle-men will:

Keep heifers in a good, thrifty condition by supplementary feeding; breed to small-bodied, small boned young bulls; wean and veal calves at about three months of age; give special care and attention at calving time; breed so that the majority of heifers will calve early, during January and

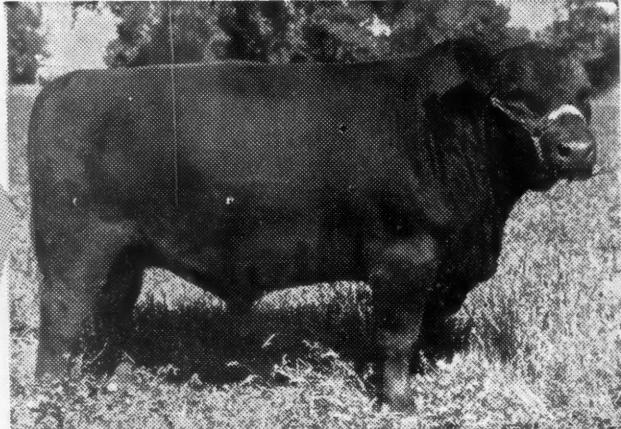
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The weaner calves at about 6 months did not prove on the heifer growth. They interfere with the old. The calves and given the heifer

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The reason



**BULLS LIKE THIS
LOTS OF THEM**



90 BULLS and 30 HEIFERS

1/2 { at BRUSH, COLO., OCT. 22
at LUSK, WYO., NOV. 1

Attendance at both sales will assure you substantial drafts of exceptional uniformity in top quality bulls or bred heifers.

Bonded bulls—they have been carefully sorted and fertility tested. A top offering thruout, sold with our regular money-back guarantee as sure breeders.

WYOMING ANGUS RANCH

America's largest registered herd.

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February in most parts of California and later in the higher, colder country.

In field studies over a period of years in Monterey County, Calif., involving more than 1,500 heifers producing 975 calves, it was found that average production of beef per heifer bred was 147 pounds, or 236 pounds of beef per heifer calved.

The weaning and vealing of these calves at about 225 pounds of weight did not prove to be a serious drain on the heifers and did not stunt their growth. The early breeding did not interfere with rebreeding as two-year-olds. The calves were vealed at three months and supplementary feed was given the heifers.

Observation, he said, shows that the calf crop from three-year-old heifers was 10 per cent higher on heifers that calved at two years than on those calving for the first time as three-year-olds.

Feeding and care of heifers is important in an early breeding program. The heifers must be kept in good, strong, thrifty condition. In the experiments the average weight of the heifers at breeding time as yearlings was 625 pounds. At the time the calves were weaned from the heifers as two-year-olds, the heifers averaged 781 pounds; that is, those that raised a calf. The main point here is that if the yearling heifers cannot be fed and cared for properly, the early breeding practice should not be undertaken.

The reason given by some for the

General good will practically climbs out of this little shot, taken during the visit of the Idaho tour to the Big Hole country of Montana. Only trouble: the camera almost kept Mark Clemon of Jackson, at left, out of the picture. With him, l. to r., are E. A. Phillips of Helena, secretary of the Montana Stockgrowers Association, and Fred Nelson of Jackson.



breeding so the heifer would calve in January and February is that heifers calving later (in California) were grazing on high protein diets which encourage the growth of the fetus. Young, small-bodied, small-boned bulls should be used because there would be less injury at breeding time and the calves might be smaller at birth. But Mr. Albaugh points out that difficulty at calving time and mortality of heifers and calves are problems not limited to two-year-old cattle. Some loss is usually met with on most ranches at calving time with three-year-old heifers and

sometimes even in the case of aged cows. But the point is to pick out a small bull. Some use Angus bulls.

Mr. Albaugh re-emphasized these points: Select big heifers, weight is more important than age; as a three-year-old the heifer will give more milk, she becomes a better cow; use small bulls; the practice will tend to cull out less desirable heifers.

Most important of all, says Mr. Albaugh, increased production of meat will result. He offered his program of higher production as an alternative to "all these government controls."

FRANKLIN HEREFORDS Meeker, Colorado



OFFERING AT SAN FRANCISCO

3 pens of 3 bulls each, all sired by Colo. Domino M 276th and out of dams by Prince D. 42nd. Real uniformity is featured as the entire offerings are $\frac{1}{4}$ brothers and are bred exactly like the bulls pictured here.

B. P. FRANKLIN, MEEKER, COLORADO

Watch for these bulls in the Golden Gate National Hereford Show and Sale at the Grand National, Cow Palace, San Francisco, Oct. 31.

SALES

ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE RANCH SALE, OCTOBER 13, 1951

Purebred and
Commercial

GRASS RANGE N BAR RANCH MONTANA

IDAHO

IDAHO BULL SALES

Twin Falls	October 20	200 Hereford Bulls
Pocatello	November 3	100 Hereford Bulls
Weiser	December 1	100 Hereford Bulls

All bulls over 14 months of age and guaranteed by the breeders and the Idaho Cattlemen's Association. Buy one or a carload.

Oct. 15-16
Lewistown
Montana

3rd ANNUAL MONTANA ABERDEEN-ANGUS ASSOCIATION FEEDER SHOW AND SALE

3,000 Head Calves, Yearlings and Cows

Central Montana Stockyards, Oct. 15

North Rocky Mountain Aberdeen-Angus Show and Sale

50 top bulls and females. Tuesday, October 16.

For catalogs, write Bill Stevens, Box 201, Billings, Montana

WYOMING
Oct. 17

POLLED HEREFORDS

31 Bulls — 20 Females

Otis Wright & Sons

Gillette Livestock Exchange, Gillette, Wyoming

October 17, 1951—1:00 P.M.

For catalog write Chuck Cook, Sale Manager
Box 1277, Alliance, Nebr.

Oct.
18-19
Wyo.

Southern Wyoming Hereford Association

Laramie, Wyo. - SHOW & SALE - Oct. 18 & 19

Beef barbecue at noon on the 19th,
courtesy of the Laramie Chamber
of Commerce and the association.

117 HEAD

Show and sale in the
new Memorial Stadium
on the University of
Wyoming campus.

CORKLE and SAGER, For Information, Write
Auctioneers TONY FELLHAUER, University of Wyoming
Laramie, Wyo.

BILL ROSS,
Judge

Oct.
19-20
Nebr.

102 Shorthorn and Polled Shorthorn Bulls

Oct. 19 and 20—Broken Bow, Nebr.

At Kennedy Ranch 6 miles east of Broken Bow on Nebr. Hiway 2

Show Oct. 19—10 A.M. Sale Oct. 20—12 Noon

Sponsored by

AMERICAN SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSN.

7 Dexter Park Ave., Dept. ACP Chicago 9, Ill.

OCT.
22

Polled Herefords 60 Yearling Bulls SALES PAVILION, CASPER, WYO.

You are invited to see these bulls. I believe they are the kind you
are looking for.

A. B. Hardin, Gillette, Wyo.

Wyoming
Oct. 25

CENTRAL HEREFORD ASSN. 8TH ANNUAL SHOW AND SALE

COUNTY FAIR GROUNDS—LUSK, WYOMING

Oct. 25—12:30 P. M.

Females placed 1:30 P. M., Oct. 24

Bulls placed 8:00 A. M., Oct. 25

OLIVER WALLOP, Judge

For catalog write to S. E. West, Lusk, Wyo.

A. H. KARPE'S PURCHASE PRICE OF \$87,500 SETS NEW RECORD

A. H. Karpe, owner of Greenfield Hereford Ranch at Bakersfield, Calif., has paid a new world-record price of \$87,500 for a purebred Hereford bull in the Baca Grant dispersion at Gunnison, Colo. Two years ago Mr. Karpe paid \$65,000 for Baca Duke 2nd at the Albert Noe sale in Pulaski, Tenn. The new top-price bull, five-year-old Baca Prince Domino 20, was originally registered as TO Prince 20. He was part of the herd being dispersed by Mrs. Alfred M. Collins following the recent death of her husband.

The \$87,500 price paid by Mr. Karpe for the top bull was one of the three new world records made at the two-day dispersion sale of the Baca Grant Hereford herd. A new all-time high return and average for a single day's dispersion sale were set at the close of the first day when 185 lots comprising 202 head went through the ring for a total of \$761,980, averaging \$4,118. At the end of the sale, the third record was marked up on the sale of 277 lots for a total of \$1,120,500 and a \$4,060 average.

GRAND NATIONAL FEATURES HEREFORD, ANGUS SHOWS

When the 1951 Grand National Livestock Exposition, Horse Show and Rodeo opens at San Francisco Oct. 26 for a 10-day presentation, it will be headlined by the Golden Gate National Hereford show and sale and the Pacific Coast Aberdeen-Angus sale, both sponsored by their respective breed associations. Consignors to the Hereford event include: B. P. Franklin, Colo., Painter Herefords, Colo., Bear Claw Ranch, Wyo., Herb Chandler, Ore., and Double M Hereford Ranch, Ore.

SPECIAL FEATURES AT OGDEN

Highlights of the 33rd annual Ogden Livestock Show will include higher premium awards in at least two purebred cattle divisions (Herefords, increased from \$4,000 to \$10,000; Aberdeen Angus, from \$3,000 to \$4,000); evening auction sales; a full-scale junior department; a \$20,000 renovation program of the Coliseum, and nightly attractions for the public.

32ND GREELEY SALE SET

The date of the 32nd Greeley (Colo.) Hereford Sale has been announced by veteran Manager Stow Witwer as Nov. 1, 1951. The event this year will be held in the new, modern Weld County Commission Company pavilion.

PRIZE ENGLISH HEREFORD BULL BOUGHT BY TWO AMERICANS

The trip taken to England by Robert W. Lazear, longtime manager of the Wyoming Hereford Ranch at Cheyenne, and Dr. E. L. Scott, owner of Suncrest Hereford Ranches of Phoenix and Springerville, Ariz., (and president of the American Hereford Association) will have an interesting aftermath. The two men were among those present for the World Hereford Conference in Britain

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some weeks ago. They saw many of the leading herds and finally decided on the joint purchase of one of England's most highly regarded Hereford bulls; soon to journey to the United States, at the end of the necessary quarantine period, is Free Town Contrite, a top member of the Free Town herd at Tarrington, Hereford.

RED BLUFF ON CALENDAR

When the Red Bluff (Calif.) bull sale takes place Feb. 7-9, 1952, 500 rigidly graded and inspected range bulls, all of breeding age, will be offered out of consignments originating in eight western states. There will be 400 Herefords, 75 Shorthorns and 25 Angus in this 11th annual event sponsored by the Tehama County Cattlemen's Association. A new heated sale ring with seats for 1,500 persons is almost in readiness for the event.

INTERNATIONAL RODEO

The International Champion Rodeo and Ranch Exposition will be held in the International Amphitheater, Union Stock Yards, Oct. 11-21. It is sponsored by the Union Stock Yards Company and other interests in the yards, and is a championship rodeo, sanctioned by the Rodeo Cowboys' Association of America.

SHORTHORN PROJECT UNDER WAY

Shorthorn breeders are recognizing the importance of meeting the demands of commercial cattlemen who want registered Shorthorn and Polled Shorthorn bulls, but want them developed in the section where they are finally offered for sale. They like bulls handled under identical conditions, and that have had the opportunity to harden themselves in the more rugged terrain of the West. The demand is being met with sales like the Red Bluff event in California, and the range bull project which will wind up with a show and sale at the Kennedy Ranch near Broken Bow, Nebr., Oct. 19-20. (See cut, Page 14.)

1950 INTERNATIONAL REVIEW AVAILABLE AT CHICAGO

The Review and Album of the 1950 International Live Stock Exposition is now available on receipt of order addressed to the show's headquarters at the Chicago Stock Yards. The bound account of the entire 1950 event costs \$2.50 per copy and consists of 284 pages illustrated with photos of International champion winners in all departments.

NEW ANGUS GROUP IN TEXAS

The Northeast Texas Aberdeen-Angus Association was recently organized at Longview, Tex. Elected first officers of the new organization, which takes in 49 counties, were: H. E. Goodman, Dallas, president; Homer Deakins, Longview, vice-president; J. L. Myrick, Sulphur Springs, secretary-treasurer. There are 100 members now in the group, which intends to plan a calendar of shows and sales.

October, 1951

SALES

OCT.
26

STALEY STYLE HEREFORD SALE

"1951 Patterns"

PULLMAN, WASHINGTON

52 LOTS — 16 BULLS AND 32 FEMALES

Also at Private Treaty Top Quality Range Bulls

Oct.
28 & 29
Wyo.

84

TOP HEREFORD BULLS

sell in the
BIG HORN BASIN HEREFORD BREEDERS ASS'N.
SHOW AND SALE

WORLAND, WYO.—OCT. 28 & 29

For information write J. M. Nicholls, Sale Manager,
Cody, Wyo.

Nov. 1
GREELEY

32nd GREELEY SALE

60 Bulls—HEREFORDS—25 Females
Weld County Commission Co. Pavilion
GREELEY, COLO.—NOV. 1

Stow Witwer, Mgr.

Claude Redman, Auctioneer

Nov. 4-5
Montana

8th ANNUAL TRI-STATE HEREFORD FUTURITY SHOW & SALE

65 BULLS
50 FEMALES

For catalog write to
NORM WARSINSKE, Sec.-Mgr.
Box 1497, Billings, Mont.

KANSAS
Nov. 7

LINCOLN COUNTY HEREFORD ASSOCIATION

Nov. 7, 1951 — 1 P. M.

Sylvan Sale Pavilion, Sylvan, Kansas

31 BULLS — 21 FEMALES

Show at
9:30 A. M.

Many of the bulls are
of serviceable age.

For catalog write to
Jim Wright, Secretary, Hunter, Kansas

NOV.
8-9

"GREAT RATON SALE"

Hereford Sale Barn, Raton, New Mexico

9th Annual Show
and Sale

Show Nov. 8
Sale Nov. 9

85 BULLS
30 FEMALES

HEREFORDS

For catalog write
Olen Caviness, Raton, N. M.

Nebraska
S. Dakota
Wyoming

TRI-STATE POLLED HEREFORD ASSOCIATION

SHOW—Nov. 11, 1951—1:00 P. M.—Alliance Hereford Show Barn.

SALE—Nov. 12—Heifers 10:00 A. M.—Alliance Livestock Commission Co. Pavilion

Bulls 12:30 P. M.

SALE AT ALLIANCE, NEBRASKA

CHARLES CORKLE
HANK WIESKAMP
Auctioneers

NELS DAHLQUIST
Univ. of Wyoming
Judge

For Catalog, Write Chuck
Cook, Sale Mgr., Box 1277,
Alliance, Nebr.

NOV.
15

POLLED HEREFORDS

40 Bred Heifers - 15 Top Bulls, Service Age

Annual Sale, Fair Grounds, La Grande, Ore.

Mr. and Mrs. Dick Hibberd

Imbler, Oregon

SALES

Nebr.
Nov.
15-16

HEREFORDS

ANNUAL SALE H. H. FORNEY & SON
CHADRON, NEBR., FAIR GROUNDS

NOVEMBER 15, 1951, 1 P. M.—65 BULLS
Joint Sale Forney & Leistritz—Thedford, Nebr.

NOVEMBER 16, 1951—60 BULLS

For catalog write to H. H. Forney, Lakeside, Nebr.

NOV.
17
COLO.

WESTERN

ABERDEEN-ANGUS

ASSOCIATION

FALL SALE
BRUSH, COLO. — NOV. 17

Commercial Cattle - Registered Cattle - 75 Head of Bulls and Heifers
Entrees still being accepted. Write Western Aberdeen-Angus Association
9707 E. 17th Ave., Aurora, Colo.
Phone EA. 3727

Nov.
18 & 19
Wyo.

WYOMING HEREFORD
ASSOCIATION
200 HEAD BULL SALE
Casper, Wyo. NOV. 18 & 19

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6-7-8
COLO.

POLLED HEREFORDS

BULLS - FEMALES - PENS OF 3 BULLS

National Western
Polled Hereford
Association
Show and Sale
Denver Stockyards
Dec. 6-7-8, 1952

First annual Eastern Montana Feeder Ass'n graded all-breed bull sale.

An opportunity for out of state bull buyers to buy carload lots.

Dec. 14, Miles City, Montana

Special Calf Sale Oct. 11

THE \$87,000 FIVE-YEAR-OLD



Important figures in the Sept. 17 setting of a new world's record price for a purebred Hereford bull. Shown with the "star," five-year-old Baca Prince Domino 20th, immediately after he brought \$87,500, are (l. to r.) A. H. Karpe, Greenfield Hereford Ranch, Bakersfield, Calif.; Mrs. Alfred M. Collins, widow of the late owner of the herd; Bill Hutchinson, builder of the Baca Grant herd, and Mitch Minis, superintendent of the show barn. (American Hereford Assn. photo.)

GREAT WESTERN SHOW SET

The 26th annual Great Western Livestock Show has been set for Nov. 24-29 at the Los Angeles Union Stock Yards.

EARLY START IN NEVADA

Planners of the Nevada Hereford Association show and sale to be held at Reno, Mar. 14-15, 1952, have set the opening hour of the sale at 11 A.M. This is being done to accommodate buyers from California, who can thus arrange to return home on the same day, on conclusion of the sale.

HEREFORD MEMBERSHIP UP

The addition of 180 Hereford breeders over the nation during June has brought the official membership roster of the American Hereford Association to an all-time high of 18,624, according to a recent release.

AMERICAN SHORTHORN SECRETARY TO JUDGE AUSTRALIAN SHOW

The American Shorthorn Breeders Association recently announced its executive secretary, Clinton K. Tomson, has accepted an invitation from the Royal Agricultural Society of Australia to judge all Shorthorn and Polled Shorthorn cattle at the 1952 Royal Easter Show in Sydney, Apr. 4-15. This will be the first time an American has had the judging assignment for these breeds, which are the predominant ones in the "down-under" country.

THORP MAKES CLEAN SWEEP

Thorp Hereford Farms of Britton, S. D., added 15 blue ribbons, including all champions, to their collection of show awards at the Hereford show held in conjunction with the annual South Dakota State Fair. Judge Ed Belsky of Merriman, Nebr., named Thorp's summer yearling, TH Larry Onward 21, champion bull of the show; reserve honors went to TH Larry Onward 14, a junior yearling.

CHICAGO FEEDER SALE ATTRACTING VOLUME ENTRIES

Early entries in volume were taken as promise of a big exhibit of quality range cattle at the seventh annual Chicago Feeder Cattle Show and Sale, Oct. 25-26, show officials declared. Cash prizes totaling \$5,600 are offered in four classes—carloads of steer and heifer calves and yearling steers and heifers.

LASATER ACREAGE INCREASED

Colorado acreage for Beefmaster cattle was increased by more than half in August when the Lasater Ranch bought about 5,500 acres of the former Wells Ranch at Matheson, Colo., from Ellsworth Brothers. The new property will be operated as a unit with the present ranch a few miles to the west. Lasater Ranch headquarters are at Falfurrias, Tex., where crossbreeding began with Brahmans in 1908; the Beefmasters are a blend of Brahman, Shorthorn and Hereford strains.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

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HEREFORDS SET RECORDS

Officials of the American Hereford Association have announced that registrations issued during the fiscal year ended Aug. 31 topped the half-million mark. Recordings for the 12 months were 79,090 above the figure which established a new world mark for a beef breed last year. Another new record was set in the transfer of ownership of purebred Herefords at auction sales and by private treaty. These went to a preliminary total of more than 395,000—more than 70,000 over the total for last year.

CAPITAL SHOW IN IDAHO

Livestock producers of Idaho and adjoining states are making plans for the second annual Capital Livestock Show at Boise, Dec. 4-8, at which time a display of around 300 fine registered Hereford and Aberdeen-Angus cattle will be on hand in the new show and sale arena of the Western Idaho State Fair Grounds. Cash premiums and valuable trophies offered by local business firms are attracting show herds from distant points, according to Si Williams of Ontario, Ore., general manager for the event, which is jointly sponsored by the Idaho Hereford and Angus associations.

TRI-STATE POLLED HEREFORD EVENT SET FOR NEBRASKA

When members of the Tri-State (Nebraska, South Dakota, Wyoming) Polled Hereford Association hold their annual banquet the evening of Nov. 11, on the first of their two sale days at Alliance, Nebr., Adna Johnson of Ironton, O., president of the American Polled Hereford Association, will be the featured speaker. President of the Tri-State group is Earl Blanchard, Oshkosh, Nebr. Frank Podolak of Lusk, Wyo., is vice-president; Lloyd Lockman of Alliance is secretary-treasurer.

NEW MEXICO HEREFORD TOUR

The first annual Hereford ranch tour of the New Mexico Hereford Association last month was marked up as a highly successful event, with around 350 people in 114 cars taking part from the start at the Tri-State Hereford Breeders Association barn in Clayton.

SOUTHERN PLAINS FIELD DAY

A major topic of discussion at the 15th annual range improvement field day of the USDA Southern Great Plains Field Station in Woodward and Fort Supply, Okla., Oct. 13, will be recent developments in controlling and increasing rainfall. Man-made weather, and livestock credit problems will also be taken up. Farmers, stockmen and the general public of the Southern Great Plains are urged to attend by Station Superintendent D. A. Savage.

FEEDERS' DAY AT URBANA, ILL.

Experimental reports, new equipment demonstrations and money-making tips will highlight the 23rd annual Cattle Feeders' Day at the University of Illinois' stock pavilion at Urbana, Nov. 2.

BULLS

FOR SALE AT PRIVATE TREATY

CHANDLER HEREFORDS

Range Bulls of Uniform Quality in Carload Lots

Herbert Chandler

Baker, Oregon

MESSERSMITH'S HEREFORDS

Since females and a herd header take much time we sell them at any time. The 80 long yearling bulls will be penned as to prices Oct. 10. You can buy then or later, one or a very uniform carload.

F. E. MESSERSMITH & SONS - 623 Emerson, Alliance, Nebr.

FOR SALE

Call or Write Us Regarding These Good Bulls

131 coming two-year-old
bulls and 99 weaner bulls

PAINTER HEREFORDS
WYOMING COLORADO DENVER
Paint a Brighter Future with Modern Painter Herefords

Phone:
Denver—
CHerry 7202

1834 CURTIS, DENVER 2, COLO.

Range Sales

CONTRACTING in producing sections has slackened in most areas but more activity reported from Pacific Northwest.

Colorado: 185 mixed steer and heifer calves, estimated 370 pounds around Grand Junction \$40 Oct. 27 delivery without shrink, and yearling and two-year-old steers had bids \$34.50 late October delivery, and steer calves bid of \$41.50.

Several loads yearling steers in south central Kansas sold \$34.50 Oct. 1 to 10 delivery.

Panhandle area, Texas: 1,500 yearling steers \$35 October delivery; 400 mixed yearlings \$34.50 for steers, \$34 for heifers October delivery; 160 heavy steer yearlings \$33.25 Oct. 1 delivery; 800 mixed calves \$40 to be weighed at ranch, 3 per cent shrink Oct. 15 delivery expected to weigh 400 pounds; 700 good and choice calves \$41 and \$42 Oct. 15 delivery.

West Texas: 500 Brahman and black calves \$35 Oct. 15 delivery; 350 Brahman calves \$33.50 Oct. 15 delivery.

Scattered contracts Oct. delivery included 68 yearling steers near Emigrant, Mont., and 15 head near Jeffers at \$35; 42 yearlings in western South Dakota \$34.50. Numerous small strings mixed calves contracted at \$40, steer calves \$40 to \$42 and heifer calves \$38 to \$39. Near Toston, Mont., small string wet cows \$190 per head.

In northeastern California two loads steers 660 pounds at \$33.25; in Siskiyou County two loads steers \$33.65 October delivery and good fleshy 1,100-pound

feeder steers in Fresno County \$33.85 current delivery. Few loads good steers off San Joaquin County clover \$34, 4 per cent shrink. During past several weeks 300 two-year-old steers \$34 delivery off range and clover pastures in spring and summer 1952.

Across northern Nevada yearling steers contracted \$33 to \$34, some held up to \$35. In eastern Oregon yearling steers contracted \$33, some \$34 and mixed calves and short yearlings \$35. Several lots steer and some mixed steer and heifer calves \$38. String 150 heifer calves \$39. All October delivery. In Texas 300 good and choice quality heifer calves \$40.25 early November delivery. In Montana 500 steers averaging 755 pounds brought \$35 and similar number \$33.25.

Good and choice mixed steer and heifer stock calves \$35 to \$40 in Pacific Northwest with quite a few \$35 to \$37.50 for good and choice and \$38 to \$40 on choice; some at latter figure were for up to 400 head and some \$40 bids refused along with \$37.50 bids for choice 500-pound heavy calves and short yearlings; most sales immediate delivery; a few October completion. Considerable volume reported moving to California, Oregon and central south Washington.

About 125 900- to 950-pound long yearling feeder steers sold in northwestern Idaho \$32.50 and couple loads 1,050-pound Washington two-year-olds \$32 with 2 per cent shrink; few loads 1,136-pound feeders \$33, all to go to central south Washington. Good to choice yearling feeder steers made \$32 to \$35, many choice \$34 to \$35 and latter figure refused in several cases.



LADIES' CHOICE



Through a RANCH HOUSE WINDOW

By DOROTHY McDONALD

We're always glad to receive suggestions from our readers, for how else can we make this the sort of department you want it to be?

This one, from our own Mrs. O. W. Lynam of Burdett, Kan., is so very worthwhile I think we'll start a small new column of the type of publicity she refers to. As you know, Mrs. Lynam is very much in touch with the need for a good source of these "facts and figures" with which to refute anti-cattleman propaganda.

Here's what Mrs. Lynam has to say on the subject: "Since returning home I have been thinking more about our need for more publicity . . . and the need for CowBelles to take active interest and to do something about the vicious propaganda in some areas regarding a boycott on beef . . . So many women, even those vitally interested, do not have factual information enough in mind to be able to refute such arguments. Would it be possible and advisable to start a little column of facts and figures in the Producer?"

* * *

Yes, Mrs. Lynam, it certainly would! But instead of calling it just "Facts and Figures," why not label it "Let's Look At It Squarely," or some such title?

Facts, you see, are so easily distorted! Even the "facts" of higher mathematics, which I had dumbly considered immutable, my science-minded son informs me are not.

Facts and figures are so easily distorted by viewpoint. Take, for instance, many an armchair expert's tirades against the cattleman; the "facts" may be there, but what the readers really see is just what he decides he wants them to see.

* * *

It reminds me of an article I read in a California farm magazine about a big condensed milk company that was befooled for weeks by the problem of the day and night fluctuation in their evaporating plant. Whereas the day runs continued to turn out as usual, the night evaporation were uniformly thick and gummy.

After blaming the farmers, the cows and the machinery indiscriminately, company officials found the simple solution. The man on the day shift was an average-sized fellow, but the night man was barely five feet tall!

By providing the little guy with a ladder, so he too could read the thermometers and gauges at proper level, production was put back on a 24-hour

schedule.

This is a true story, and I hope it illustrates the point I'm trying to make.

To look squarely at the facts, the small-minded may often require a ladder.

* * *

That's what I want you all to do: provide the ladder.

Beginning with the November issue, we will pay \$1 apiece for each brief statement of facts and figures relating to the cattle industry that we can use for publication. Keep them very short, please; not over five or six lines usually. And be sure to give the source (date, page, name of publication or of the speaker heard) for verification.

None can be returned unless accompanied by a self-addressed, stamped envelope. But those not heard from within 60 days should be considered rejected, in case you want to use the information elsewhere.

* * *

Send them to me direct: Mrs. D. L. McDonald, Route 1, Box 307, Alpine, Calif.

If you've always wanted to see your name in print, here is a chance to do so . . . and to do a real service to all other CowBelles and their good husbands.

Let's provide them with "quotable

quotes" and facts and figures that can be used for a little good publicity for the cattleman, for a change.

At Home on the Range

We're having one of those unseasonably warm spells that sometimes land kerplunk right in the middle of this golden October weather. I can think of nothing that would taste good for supper tonight but a salad. Perhaps you'd like this one, too? With garlic bread, cookies, fresh pears and lots of good hot coffee or a big pitcher of iced tea, what more could anyone want for a Sunday night supper? And this is such an obliging salad; you can make it with canned tuna or with leftover pork or beef roast.

SALAD SUPPER PLATE

Boil an 18-ounce package of shell macaroni in salted water until tender; drain. Add $\frac{1}{2}$ cup grated cheese while the macaroni is still hot. When cool, add $\frac{1}{4}$ cup sweet pickle, 2 diced pimientos, 2 tbsp. minced onion and either 1 cup of tuna or about the same amount of diced cold pork or beef roast. Chill well. Then toss lightly with 1 teaspoon lemon juice, salt and pepper to taste, and either mayonnaise or boiled dressing enough to moisten well. Garnish with ripe olives and thick wedges of tomato. Or, if you want to be very fancy, pile the salad into hollowed-out large ripe tomatoes and garnish with alternate slices of onion and cucumber lightly dusted with grated cheese and paprika.

And so . . . good eating . . . and good evening.

D.M.

One of views can cameraman Idaho cattle ingredients Mesdames of Boise, D. Malad, wife association and Mrs. Co also of Malad

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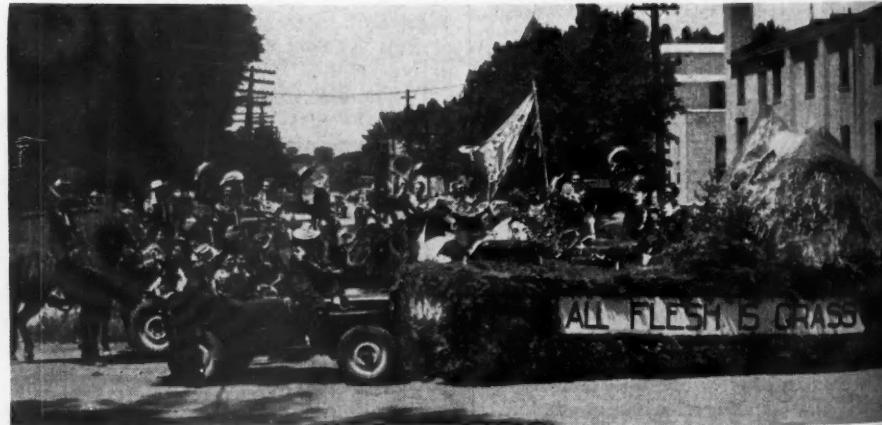
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With this float, which they made themselves, members of the Grand Mesa CowBelles recently took first place in the Deltarado Days parade held in Delta, Colo., some weeks ago. The float, which they named "All Flesh Is Grass" after the American National's color sound film, was a complete scene which included a continuous stream of water coming down a mountainside past real trees and a sod park on which little Hereford cattle appeared to graze. President of the CowBelles group is Mrs. Nat Hart; the float chairman was Mrs. James Vela, and the \$35 cash prize which was won will be used by the group to continue its public relations activities which include showings before prominent women in surrounding towns of the National film, and enrolling of new members for the Colorado CowBelles and the Colorado Cattlemen's Association. Ranches of the Grand Mesa ladies display signs that "A CowBelle Lives Here," and a recent part of their program was the making of an official costume which includes satin pearl-studded shirts bearing individual brands.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER



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One of the pleasant views caught by the cameraman during the Idaho cattle tour. The ingredients are (l. to r.) Mesdames Ed Wozley of Boise, D. P. Jones of Malad, wife of the state association president, and Mrs. Cornelius Jones, also of Malad.



Let's Look at it Squarely

A SCARCITY OR SURPLUS of meat is a relative matter depending upon consumers' ability to pay, says W. J. Wills of the University of Illinois. He further points out that in 1930 the average per capita consumption of meat in the U.S. was 128 pounds and in 1951, 144 pounds. In 1930 we ate about 49 pounds of beef each, and in 1950 about 63 pounds.

Still, in 1950 beef was considered scarce—but not so in 1930. (From Doane Agricultural Service, August, 1951)

Contributed by Mrs. O. W. Lynam, Burnett, Kan.

* * *

PUBLICITY NOTES:

Some of the recent movies you might like to show at women's club meetings include:

"Cattle Country," the Union Pacific Railroad's fifth agricultural film. It began showing in September at 15 principal western livestock markets.

"This is the Life" was released recently by the American Meat Institute, and

is being made available for general distribution. It shows historical background material covering buffaloes and longhorns and present-day ranching, marketing and processing of meat.

"Land of Our Fathers," the new American National movie, is about to be released.

"All Flesh is Grass," the current American National film, has already been shown to almost 7,000,000 people. An excellent picture.

CowBelle Nominating Group Calls For Suggestions

The chairman of the American National CowBelle nominating committee, Mrs. John Sutton, Agar, S. D., is anxious to have suggestions on nominees for various offices to be filled at the American National's annual convention in Fort Worth, Jan. 7-9, 1952. If any local CowBelle association or state groups have such suggestions, please send them on to Mrs. Sutton. Included in the recommendations should be a statement of abilities, experience, personality, live-

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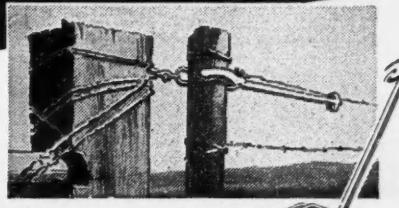
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stock interests and a small photograph, if available. The nominating committee will welcome the recommendation of any outstanding CowBelle in your group or locality. Probable officers will be president, vice-president, second vice-president, secretary-treasurer and parliamentarian.

COWBELLES HOSTESSES

The CowBelles of Yavapai County, Arizona, were hostesses on the evening of July 17 to the Yavapai County Club of the Blind. This was the second time the CowBelles have entertained the same group, and they have become favorites with the blind.

Serving on the committee were: Mrs. Agnes Bishop, chairman, and secretary of the CowBelles; Mrs. Orville Bozarth, vice president, and Miss Fannie Perkins. Mrs. Bozarth gave a very interesting talk on the work of the CowBelles; and two piano numbers and group singing completed the program. Refreshments were served at tables decorated with garden flowers and candles.

As many of the blind are elderly, it is always planned to hold short meetings; they include the business meeting. It is interesting to note that the president of the club is Henry Rush, practicing attorney, and serving his second term in the state legislature. He has been blind since birth.

The CowBelles hope to include the blind in their yearly project; the first two efforts having proved enjoyable events in the lives of the blind.

MEAT BOARD SCHOOLS IN FIFTEENTH YEAR

A SERIES OF FOUR-DAY cooking schools which, within the next nine months, will reach hundreds of thousands of homemakers in approximately 50 cities, coast to coast, were launched by the National Live Stock and Meat Board Sept. 10 with schools in Decatur, Ill., and Cumberland, Md.

Inaugurated in 1933, these schools have demonstrated their value in bringing a better knowledge of meat to the nation's homemakers through personal association. Proof of their popularity is borne out by the fact that schools have been conducted for 15 or more years in a number of cities, and are looked forward to annually as red-letter events.

In the schools, homemakers see the actual preparation of the various dishes, also are given information on garnishing meat dishes, care of meat in the home, storage of meat, defrosting meat, proper cooking temperature, etc. All methods of meat cookery are demonstrated.

At the close of each cooking school session, all dishes prepared are shown to the audience by means of a revolving mirror. All homemakers attending receive a copy of a 36-page recipe book which contains all of the recipes dem-

onstrated during the four-day sessions, and other pertinent and practical facts about meat and lard.

The board points out that, depending upon the size of the city, each daily session is attended by from 1,000 to 6,000 homemakers. Many schools also are attended by high school and college home economics students, and those engaged in the commercial home economics field.

Oregon State Collect has issued a new extension bulletin, No. 720, entitled "Selecting a Heating System," by rural housing specialist John C. Campbell. The 44-page publication contains a discussion of radiant panel heating.

Neckyoke Jones Says:

Me an' my ol' pardner, Greasewood, has been workin' on our banker—but we ain't gittin' very fer. Accordin' to the newspaper some boys in the Reconstructin' Finanshul outfit will make a loan iffen you slip 'em a raddio or a ham. It seems like the ham has got to be 8 or 10 pounds an' you kin have a clear conscience—but iffen you slip in a cuple more pounds, you are a criminel an' are apt to git a job workin' for the government, makin' hair bridels, with a short haircut for wich you don't need to pay the goin' price wich in some places is one buck six bits.

At any rate, Greasewood, he dropped in on our banker, an' asted iffen he'd give us enough money to buy 50 head more cows. The banker asts, "What security have you got?" Greasewood sez, "You are ol' fashioned. It ain't in style now to expect security. This here Lustron Corporashun an' others kin git money in Washington withouten no security—notin' more'n a fur coat or a raddio or a ham. What will you loan us on a ham?"

The banker kinda looked suspicious—an' reached fer the telephone and ast fer the county health officer to come an' pickup a loco, but it seems like he hadden read the mornin' paper. Greasewood give it to him an' after he read it, he sez, "That ain't very fair competitshun—because we got to satisfy the bank's stockholders, the bank examiner an' the income tax man—but the Reconstructin' boys ain't got to satisfy noboddy but the pollytishuns—an' when it comes to money—partickler taxpayer's money—a pollytishun ain't very hard to satisfy." It looks like our banker is plumb unreasonable, so iffen anyny of the Producer's readers know where we kin git a loan fer a ham, we wisht they'd let us know.—F.H.S.

How a bacon-slicing unit helps make your farming more secure



Most shoppers today demand bacon that's sliced. And different shoppers want different grades and prices of bacon—bacon that's packaged many different ways. To provide shoppers with exactly the kind of bacon they want, Armour and Company operates bacon-slicing units, like the one above, in many key cities all over the U.S. And today, this freshly sliced bacon is packaged 33 different ways—in varying grades, styles and weights!

Armour also operates many sausage kitchens, where more than 100 different kinds of sausages are made. And more than 25 different Armour Pantry-Shelf Meals are made in the Armour canned meat kitchens.

By providing shoppers with *quality* products in great variety, Armour and Company builds the demand for your farm "raw materials"—helps to make your farming more secure!

How to be your own best customer

Next time you go shopping and notice the Armour name on food products or on soap, remember that the "raw materials" used to make these quality products may have come from your own farm. So try some—start being your own best customer, today!



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RANDOM ROUNDUP

In California's Shasta County officials at a fair chose a queen in the opening parade and then couldn't find her, because they made the mistake of picking a girl named Smith and not getting her first name. . . . The phone book there lists 51 Smiths.

* * *

A 14-year-old girl in Dayton, O., not consoled by a price of \$492.45 paid by a food chain for a prize Angus steer she'd babied for eight months, is now surer than ever that the animal was too young and lovely to wind up where all prize steers wind up. The purchaser was so sympathetic to her tears when parting-time came that he let her keep the money and "Black Champagne" as well. Now she'd like to show the Black in the Chicago International—if she can have assurance that he won't be led to the auction block again there.

* * *

Some Texans got themselves a new and better way to catch up with rustlers. There's one resting in the Brownsville jail that'd probably vouch for that. He rustled on horseback, all right, but the pursuing sheriff employed an auto and short-wave radio for the capture. Shades of the wild ol' West.

* * *

Who said, a rose by any other name? In one section of India a large wild animal of the antelope family was causing considerable crop damage but could not be shot because his name, "nehil gae" meant blue cow, and in India a cow is a sacred animal which must not be killed by man. They simply changed his name to "nehil goa," meaning blue horse—and at last reports the way had been found to protect the needed food crops. . . . In Bombay, early in September, several casualties resulted when police fired into a crowd of Hindus demonstrating against cow slaughter.

* * *

There's been some interesting material in Holiday Magazine on the subject of eating all you want and safely losing weight. Secret of the advice is that the diet must consist of unsalted meat in any desired amount and, as a second course, a fair portion of any fruit or vegetable. Earl Parker Hanson, explorer, has added to the information by citing his own experiences in the Arctic territory, where he restricted his diet entirely to lean meat, fat meat and water. He writes of one man who remained free from epileptic attacks to which he was subject if he ate only fish, game, water.

BURTON C. MOSSMAN

hideouts before a pursuing posse could be organized.

The Hashknife outfit suffered large losses annually to cattle thieves. For 14 years previous to Mr. Mossman's appointment as superintendent of the spread, the company had not got a single conviction for cattle rustling; he was determined to change all this. He got himself deputized and went after the thieves himself. The newly elected sheriff gave him his blessing, saying, "Go get 'em!"

Mr. Mossman went into action. After trailing the thieves, he surprised and captured the whole band. He got convictions on another gang. Things began to look up for the Hashknife.

About this time, the governor of Arizona decided to organize the Arizona Rangers to clean up the territory, and he chose Burt Mossman as the first captain of the organization. In recruiting his band of 14 men, "Cap" Mossman chose his men on the basis of their proficiency with gun, rope and cow pony. The Arizona Rangers put a decided crimp in the activities of several lawless bands of stock thieves operating in the territory.

After a year of whirlwind activity, the captain retired from the service. He went back to his native New Mexico and engaged prominently in ranching. . . . He now lives quietly at Roswell, but he still takes an interest in good cattle and the echoes of his pony's hoofbeats still re-echo in Arizona.—MARGUERITE RIORDAN.



Burton C. Mossman

vigilantes had been unable to cope with the many lawless bands that roamed its ranges. No man's cattle or sheep were safe from raids by organized bands of outlaws. These rustlers would sweep down on a range, drive off the cattle and return to their

Wash

The House Committee on Agriculture has proposed a 10 per cent surcharge on auto parts, a new 10 per cent on groceries, dishwashers, mowers, food processors.

Some items in the House bill call for a 10 per cent surcharge on machinery and electric power.

The new bill on telegram rates on the existing rates and the 15 per cent surcharge will be removed.

The Senate has approved a bill to impose live export stipulations on rollbacks on cattle quotas, to be used to insure slaughter supplies.

A redface Agricultural consumption estimate now shows 148 pounds earlier.

S. 1041 would ban the poisonou

The positive National Cattlemen's Bill of Rights is a bill for the Department of Agriculture to call for the



"Can I instead

Washington Notes

The House has passed and a Senate Committee okayed tax rates which include a 10 per cent boost on automobiles, compared with the present rate of 7 per cent on manufacturers prices; $\frac{1}{2}$ cent a gallon boost in gasoline; hike in auto parts tax from 5 to 8 per cent; a new 10 per cent tax on electric mangles, dishwashers, clothes dryers, lawnmowers, food choppers and meat grinders.

Some items are taxes either in the House bill or in the Senate, including 10 per cent on vacuum cleaners, washing machines, garbage disposal units and electric razors.

The new tax law will lower the tax on telegrams, with the House cutting the existing 25 per cent rate to 20 per cent and the Senate committee fixing a 15 per cent rate. Cigarette and liquor taxes will be raised.

The Senate Banking Committee approved a bill to reinstate the power to impose livestock slaughter quotas. One stipulation in the bill would bar further rollbacks on meat prices. Another limitation would require the OPS, if it uses quotas, to set up an allocation system to insure that usual customers of slaughterers get an equitable share of supplies.

A red-faced recheck by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics on per capita consumption of meat this year puts the estimate now at 140 pounds instead of 148 pounds as estimated by the bureau earlier.

S. 1041 would control and eradicate the poisonous weed Halogeton.

The position of the American National Cattlemen's Association and the National Wool Grower on S. 1149, which is a bill for the reorganization of the Department of Agriculture and which calls for the transfer of the Bureau



"Can I get paid once a month instead of every week?—The wife and I fight every payday."

of Land Management to Agriculture, was stated in a statement filed in mid-September by J. B. Wilson. He cited resolutions adopted by the two organizations that call for coincident equitable legislation providing for a single uniform system of grazing legislation, and said that "until there is a settled land policy, we must necessarily oppose any change in the present status."

He referred to the uniform code of procedure to provide for orderly use, improvement and development of federal lands as proposed by the livestock industry on Aug. 16, 1949, saying that the proposal, with some changes and improvements, is expected to be submitted to Congress at least by the time the second session of the 82nd Congress convenes. One of the reasons why it has not been pushed to completion more rapidly is because the present emergency has taxed Congress and many congressmen have suggested deferment for the present.

William B. Wright of Deeth, Nev., a former president of the American National Live Stock Association and now a director of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, recently testified in hearings before the Senate Expenditures Committee in opposition of the reorganization measure, stating that the first need is for basic legislation providing for the use of federal lands.

THE MARKET

(Continued from Page 16)

\$39 and the bulk making \$37 to \$38. Good to choice were most numerous at \$33 to \$36.50, while some utility and commercial had to go at \$25 to \$31.50. Good native cows as well as some good young Montanas sold up to \$32 with most of the commercial at \$27 to \$30.50, canner to utility selling largely at \$19 to \$26. Bulls went largely from \$30.50 down but some good reached \$31.50. Commercial to prime calves and vealers went at \$28 to \$37.

There were 293,400 stocker and feeder cattle and calves sent into the eight Corn Belt states in August, or 44,500 more than a year earlier; and there was an increase in those bought at terminal markets and in producing areas, while in July the increase was confined to the public markets. Feeder sheep and lambs into the same states in August totaled 491,800, up over 136,000 from a year ago.

Replacements Higher

Expanding buying in the face of dwindling supplies in many areas and at some of the terminal markets resulted in a rising market for replacement cattle and during the past month most stocker and feeder classes at Chicago advanced 75 cents to \$1.50. Stock calves, meanwhile, showed \$1 to \$3 upturn. The

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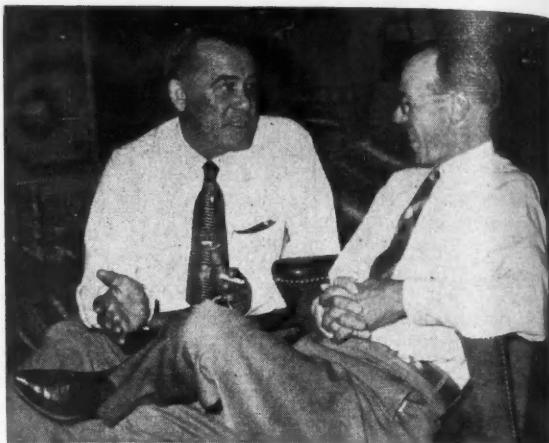
most urgent demand continues for calves and light yearlings but one set of buyers want only flesh steers upward from 800 pounds which will take only a short finishing period.

There was a seasonal increase in receipts of replacement stock at the various markets and auction rings, occasionally at Billings and Kansas City such offerings making up as high as 75 per cent of the run. The percentage of stockers and feeders recently at Denver was considerably short of a year ago but that may be partly because of the extensive buying in producing areas in the vicinity of that market.

Short yearling stock steers at Chicago topped at \$39.50 and others sold at \$38 to \$39. Montanas averaging 550 to 650 pounds made \$37 to \$38. Medium to good steers from the Southwest went at \$32 to \$36.50, some common and medium natives making \$27 to \$30. Fleshy 900- to 1,085-pound steers scored \$36 to \$36.75. Choice Montana heifers averaging 650 pounds made \$35.

Some of the other markets reported short yearling stock steers at \$39 and above, some reaching \$41 at Omaha. Choice to fancy 865-pound fleshy feeder steers at Denver made \$38, the big end

T. A. Spencer of Three Rivers (at left) and Ed Pierson of the Bureau of Land Management at Albuquerque enjoy a small, informal meeting during the recent New Mexico regional at Gallup.



of the good and choice above yearling age scoring \$34 to \$37. Any number of heifers went out around the circuit at \$33 to \$34.25, with a top of \$35.50 for some under 600 pounds. Good and choice steer calves were numerous at \$36 to \$42 but some scored \$44 to \$45 and mixed calves often sold at \$37 to \$43 with heifer calves at \$41.50 down.

Special fall feeder auctions are to be held at Denver Sept. 27 through Nov. 15. Only carloads will be permitted through the ring and every-

thing is to be consigned through commission firms. This will give the growers a chance to sell their feeder cattle and calves either at auction or on the open market. These sales will be held Thursday and may have some influence on Monday receipts on the open market as Monday is usually the big day during the range season.

Hog Receipts Large

Hog receipts in the Midwest during late August and early September were the largest for the season in several years, and with the bigger supplies came a continual decline which carried prices down to the lowest level since last December before there was any recovery. Less than 30 per cent of the supply consisted of sows, a considerable drop from a month ago.

Hog growers are very much dissatisfied with the price trend in the face of much higher levels for cattle and sheep, and some of them are about to quit the business of raising hogs, indicating that they may try cattle or lambs. The spread between cattle and hogs is exceptionally wide and has been for a long time, yet the experts have no answer to this condition.

More Sheep, Lambs

Sheep and lamb receipts were seasonally increased and there was a bigger percentage of feeders than usual. The movement of Colorado lambs from the Western Slope will be completed in less than a month. Many of the lambs received at Denver were bought in producing areas by feeder buyers and were going through, mainly to Illinois, Iowa and Kansas. Buyers from these states also were on the market in a big way.

Natives made up a big part of the supply at Chicago and some of the other markets but Denver and Omaha had good sized range supplies.

Many shipper buyers operated at Denver for distribution for the Midwest and to eastern centers. Weights have been very desirable and yields almost as high as in other years. There may be a gap in receipts between the range season and the fed lamb season, which normally does not begin until late in December. Some believe that fed lambs will come earlier, as some of the early feeder lambs taken out were fleshy and rather weighty.

WYOMING ISSU

The Wyoming Board of Elmer Brock, president of the recently made report of created by a has as one to secure aitory of the chemicals, wildlife and Among items the fact that and 417,800 Wyoming f cent reduction by forest and according to to local ec self and work in land upon forest

CLOUD

The Cloud made a pre seeding over says there in precipita But, it says sible good artificial c

Need for nucleation period under Colorado a

There is to see whether pr another a

Another fairer type of the ser uncertain s science.

Stock

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The thin mal Nutri McGraw-H York. M recent res ery chapter make this feeder. (

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So. Dak.
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WYOMING RESOURCE BOARD ISSUES ACTIVITIES REPORT

The Wyoming Natural Resource Board, of which the president is J. Elmer Brock of Kaycee (a former president of the American National), has recently made public a comprehensive report of its activities. The board, created by an act of the last legislature, has as one of its first objectives a plan to secure and keep current an inventory of the state's water, minerals, chemicals, power, timber, agriculture, wildlife and recreational resources. Among items appearing in the report is the fact that 105,705 cattle and horses and 417,802 sheep are now grazing Wyoming forest reserves; 30 to 40 per cent reduction of livestock as suggested by forest administrators would be, according to report, a very serious blow to local economy and the industry itself and would entail a serious depreciation in land values of areas dependent upon forest grazing.

CLOUD SEEDING EVALUATION

The Colorado A. & M. College has made a preliminary evaluation of cloud seeding over northern Colorado and says there was "no apparent increase in precipitation" in the spring of 1951. But, it says, "There is no proof that possible good results cannot be brought by artificial cloud seeding."

Need for more research in artificial nucleation to explain the dry spring period under seeding for the northern Colorado area was emphasized.

There is also need for tracking storms to see where the moisture falls and whether precipitation in one area robs another along the path of the storm.

Another suggestion was made: A fairer type of contract for the purchaser of the service during the unknown and uncertain stages in development of this science.



The revised second edition (and fifth printing) of G. W. Stamm's "Veterinary Guide for Farmers" has been brought out by Windsor Press of Chicago. Written so the farmer and livestock raiser can easily understand it, the book makes it possible for him to perform many veterinary tasks himself and enables him to recognize symptoms of disease in his animals. The new edition's contents have been revised and brought up-to-date, with 96 pages of new information added. (\$3.50; 384 pages.)

The third edition of Maynard's "Animal Nutrition" has been brought out by McGraw-Hill Book Company in New York. Much new material, based on recent research, has been added, and every chapter has been contemporized, to make this of timely importance to the feeder. (\$6.50.)

October, 1951

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Casper, Wyo., October 22

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We also have for sale at Ranch 100 horned yearling bulls . . . 50 horned yearling heifers.

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Personal Mention



Loren Bamert, president of the American National Cattlemen's Association, and his daughter Betty Ann who was married recently in Carson City, Nev., to Ronald C. Curran. Ranching is the young man's business and the couple will continue as ranchers.

Mr. and Mrs. Hank Wilson have sold their ranch at Doyleville, Colo., to C. J. and J. C. Harold of Albuquerque, N. M. Mr. Wilson is a former president of the Northwest Oklahoma Cattlemen's Association.

Rex A. Thomas, since 1947 publicity director for the International Live Stock Exposition, has been named promotion director for the American Shorthorn Breeders Association.



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BREEDERS SUPPLY CO. COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA

A prominent feature of the new American National sound-and-color film release, due in the near future, will be the voice of the narrator, Stanley Gordon. His "appearance" with "Land of Our Fathers" will by no means be a novelty to Mr. Gordon, who has a 35-year career as an actor, singer, writer and poet. He has had parts in important Hollywood movie productions and is currently carrying roles on both radio and television.

Joseph F. Pechanec, chief of range research, Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Experiment Station at Portland, is a member of a four-man agricultural mission being sponsored to Somaliland, Africa, by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

In South Dakota Roy King has purchased from Fred S. Alward his half interest in the cattle company bearing their names and consisting of 7,000 acres of deeded lands, 10,000 acres leased land, Hereford breeding cattle, 2,500 tons of hay and machinery. The operation will continue as the King Cattle Company.

Herman Oliver, widely known rancher at John Day, Ore., recently announced that he will offer a trophy award for the "Oregon Cattlemen of the Year." Mr. Oliver has long been actively interested in the promotion of better range and livestock management.

Ben H. Carpenter is the new chairman of the livestock sanitary commission of Texas. He is a director in the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association and also on the board of the American Brahman Breeders Association.

Don Collins of Kit Carson, Colo., recently became president of the O. M. Franklin Serum Company, succeeding Dr. O. M. Franklin who becomes chairman of the board. Re-elected to office were the vice-president, Dr. R. V. Christian; Treasurer William Leu, and Secretary Floyd R. Murphy. Mr. Collins is the son of the original founder of the company, the late Chas. Collins, one-time president of the American National Cattlemen's Association; the son is a member of the National's executive committee, besides serving as vice-president of the Colorado Cattlemen's Association and president of the Cheyenne County Cattlemen's Association. Also, for the past seven years he has been a state senator.

W. H. Claridge: Widely known pioneer cattleman of Arizona's Gila Valley, where he had lived for more than 70 years, Mr. Claridge passed away recently at Safford.

GRADUATION TIME

For 14 years Uncle Sam has been paying U. S. farmers to do what they should be doing anyway—terracing, fertilizing, building ponds, planting winter cover crops, etc. All this was supposed to be educating farmers to adopt good farming practices, thus benefitting themselves and the country.

Well, 14 years is a long time—more than twice long enough for a bright person to go through college and get a degree.

We think farmers are pretty bright fellows who certainly don't need 14 years to learn about good practices in their own business. How about giving the farmers a degree for this course and turning them out into the cold world? Surely they would do all right.—(Contributed by a Laramie County farmer to the *Rocky Mountain News*, Denver.)

MEXICAN CATTLE OUTLOOK GOOD DESPITE DROUGHTS

Notwithstanding the severe drought in the fall and winter of 1950-51 in Mexico's northern and northwestern range areas, the over-all outlook for cattle there is relatively good. Ranchers have virtually completed the conversion of their operations from that of selling yearling feeder cattle across the border in the United States to a system of grass fattening of two- and three-year-old animals for Mexican meat packing plants. Most of the meat is exported to the United States as boned beef for sausage making. Some is canned. During a shortage of meat in Mexico City in April an agreement was made with the northern plants to supply 20 per cent of their meat to Mexico City markets as a prerequisite to obtaining export licenses.



ARGENTINE CATTLEMEN MUST SHIP THEIR CATTLE OR ELSE

The Argentine government has ordered cattle producers to ship cattle into Buenos Aires at the October-December 1950 rate and will seize cattle improperly held back. Small plants in the vicinity of Buenos Aires may kill no more cattle than in the 1950 period and non-registered plants may do no commercial slaughtering. Ceiling prices are fixed. Responsibility for complying with the orders are on producers, packers, auction operators, auctioneers, consignees and anyone else in the business. Auctioneers stopped operations pending clarification of the situation.

NEEDS GRADE A DAIRY

An opportunity exists at Brownsville, Tex., for the establishment of a dairy offering Grade A home delivery service, according to the town's Board of City Development. Costs of production are higher than in the North but milk prices are higher. The town, including suburbs, has about 50,000 inhabitants.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

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Meantim consumers

October, 19

The Cattle Situation

THERE ARE THREE main features of the present cattle situation: (1) the number of cattle and calves now is at or near an all-time peak; (2) the number slaughtered this year has been smaller than last year; (3) prices are much higher than last year but lower than their record highs reached in the spring.

Thus prefacing an article on cattle in Agricultural Situation, Harold F. Breimyer of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics explains that on Jan. 1 this year there were 84,200,000 cattle and calves in the country, only 1,400,000 short of the all-time record; during the first half of this year 9 per cent fewer cattle and 18 per cent fewer calves were slaughtered than in the first half of 1950; this year's calf crop is considerably larger than last's because of 1,600,000 more cows in the breeding herd. With fewer cattle and calves slaughtered and more calves born, numbers at the half year were at or fast approaching an all-time high.

Highest Increase in South

He points out that much of the increase has been in the South and in the Corn Belt. Numbers rose in the north central states 6 per cent during 1949 and 1950; about 14 per cent in the South; only 2 per cent in the West. And the increase has been almost entirely in beef cattle.

Reasons why cattle slaughter has been smaller this year despite the greater number on farms are given: (1) An above average proportion of the cattle and calves on farms in January were young stock—which in itself means delayed marketings; (2) because of favorable prices the past few years there has been an unusually strong tendency to retain young stock for breeding or feeding; (3) in recent months more older breeding stock also have been held back. Combined cow and heifer slaughter under inspection in June was second smallest for the month since 1932; (4) generally good pastures and ranges have encouraged keeping cattle on grass; (5) developments and uncertainties in legislation and price control retarded marketings.

Production of beef the first half of 1951 was not down as much as slaughter figures would indicate, he said, because average weights were heavier. But beef consumption per person was probably short of the same period last year by 3 pounds or 10 per cent, although pork was up 9 per cent.

Prices of beef and cattle in June and July under ceiling control were considerably higher than a year earlier, he declared. Average retail price of choice beef appeared to be at least 10 per cent higher than in June 1950, and cattle at Chicago varied by grades from 10 to more than 20 per cent above midsummer prices last year.

Meantime, the disposable incomes of consumers this spring were around 10

per cent greater than last. Since the demand for meat follows changes in income pretty closely, he said, it appears that ceilings have held down prices of beef and cattle about to the extent that they offset the price-raising effect of the smaller supplies of beef.

Price prospects are seen as depending to a considerable extent on how large cattle slaughter will be in the latter months of this year. If slaughter should begin to equal last year's, the price situation would lose some of its strength.

Slaughter Rise in Fall

A sharp seasonal rise in cattle marketings and slaughter can be expected this fall, the author believes. Marketings off grass are sure to be large, but marketings of grain-fed in the next couple of months (the article was written in August) are likely to be smaller than last year due to slower movement into feedlots. Possibly grain-fed marketings will reach previous year's levels in the ending months of the year. Another factor in cattle slaughter is the continued trend toward increasing sizes of herds.

Cattle and calf numbers are seen at the end of the year as a likely to be 5,500,000 to 6,000,000 larger than at the beginning, possibly more. It may be questioned, says the author, how fast cattle herds should be expanded. The figures indicate that a sixth of current production is not being marketed currently. Adding that sixth to market supplies now, or at some time in the future, would have a pronounced effect on the quantity of beef available to consumers and on prices for beef and cattle.

Consumption for 1951 is expected to be 60 to 62 pounds, smallest beef supplies per person in the present cattle cycle, it is pointed out, but consumption several years hence could very well reach the 70-pound mark set in 1947, which was the highest rate since 1910.

No Price Declines Soon

Says the author: For the immediate future there is no cause to expect a market weakness in cattle prices, as a further strengthening of demand will probably result from continued increases in the defense program. In the longer

future, price declines are more likely; but they promise to be moderate so long as cattle marketings are not first reduced too much and later abruptly increased, and so long as employment and incomes of consumers remain high.

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